The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,659—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1899.

Established 1818.

P & O
GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION, LONDON.
The only "SCOTCH" to be Supplied.
WHISKY.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	8th July.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5987	W. Whyte	15th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	22nd "
M.L. EGYPT	7919	G. Langbourne	29th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Partitt	12th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	19th "
M. L. BALLAARAT	6164	C. L. W. Field	26th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	2nd Sept.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	16th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5 87	W. Wheler	23rd "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	30th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers transhipthere for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th June, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	L. Brelich	4,140	1st Aug., 1899.

TRIESTE OR VENICE	1st Class. Rs. 600	2nd Class. Rs. 355	Deck. Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Belien	4,351	7th July 1899.
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,069	7th Aug. 1899.
MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,566	7th Sept., 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,062	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5635	22nd July 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June, 28, 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *viâ* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 7th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 6th July, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahommerah and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order, (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 11th July.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 28th July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 9th July.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S.S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about 6th July.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for passengers and cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,222	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
YARRA	4,255	.....	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Goispellier	29th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,457	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SALAZIE	4,235	Negio	29th July, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	to sail
SULTAN	2,884.	Bohnsack.	7th July.

Taking Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports south of ZANZIBAR up to DELAGOA BAY; and Native passengers up to ZANZIBAR and GERMAN coast only.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tick to to

EAST LONDON, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 15th June, 1899.

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY: Esplanade Road. KARACHI: Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows :—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *viâ* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

CLARETS.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM P. DUBOIS & Co.,

EXCELLENT BREAKFAST WINES.

	Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Rs. a.	Credit. Pts. Rs. a.
COTES St. EULALIE.....Per doz.	11 0	6 0	12 4	6 12
St. JULIEN MEDOC, "Fine Flavour and Body, in great demand".....Per doz.	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 14
BORDEAUX, "a Favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux".....Per doz.	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 14
PETIT MEDOC, "Possesses Body, with Pleasing Flavour".....Per doz.	15 0	8 4	16 12	9 4

GOOD DINNER WINES.

SUPERIOR MEDOC, "Full-Bodied, of High Character and Flavour".....Per doz.	18 0	10 0	20 0	11 4
CHATEAU LAGRANGE, "Soft and Delicate, with fine Flavour".....Per doz.	26 0	14 0	29 0	15 12
GRAVES (White Bordeaux)..... "	20 8	12 8	23 0	14 0

HOCKS. MOSELLES. SAUTERNES.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler, Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-coducting Composition for covering Boilers and Pipes.
" The United States Metallic Packing Company.
" Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
The Meldrum Patent Furnace, for burning Coke Dust, Pan Breeze, Anthracite, Coal Dust, Ash Pit Refuse, &c. Over 2,000 in use.
The Titan Sprinkler, the most sensitive Sprinkler on the Market.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,

SILK MERCERS,

Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,

PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

GENUINE
HUSCHKE'S
COLOGNE WATER.
(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription :

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.

18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES

Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla,

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

	Rs.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.	
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including 8yce per measem	25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	12
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	25	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Curl	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Moviliste" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL AT POONA.

MARCKS & CO., LD., beg to notify that the POONA BRANCH of their Business will be REMOVED on or about the 15th July, from No. 11, Arsenal Road

TO NO. 8, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA,

Directly opposite. The NEW SHOW ROOMS being MORE COMMODIOUS, BETTER LIGHTED and BETTER SUITED for arrangement of Stock than the present premises,

MARCKS and Co., Ld., can assure their Patrons and the Public of a display of

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, PLATE, PIANOFORTES, BICYCLES, &c.,

such as has never been made in Poona.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
No. 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
NO. 8, ARSENAL ROAD,
POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 1/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.
MADRAS AND LONDON.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional). Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London England.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.

One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.

One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.

English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style new furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & Co., LD.,
BOOKSELLERS,
BOMBAY.

BENTLEY'S FAVOURITE NOVELS.
Per Volume, Rs. 3-8.

BY ROSA N. CAREY
Mistress of Bre- Farm.
Nellie's Memories.
Barbara Heathcote's Trial.
Heriot's Choice.
Mary St. John.
Not Like Other Girls.
Only the Governess.
Queenie's Whim-Uncle Max.
Robert Ord's Atonement.
Wee Wifie.—For Lilias.
Wood and Married.
Lover or Friend.
Basil Lyndhurst.
Sir Godfrey's Grand-daughters.
The Old, Old Story.

BY MRS. W. K. CLIFORD.
Aunt Anne.

BY BARONESS TAUTPHŒUS.
The Initials.
Quits.

BY MARCUS CLARKE.
The Term of his Natural Life.

BY RHODA BROUGHTON.
Dear Faustina.—Mrs. High.
Cometh up as a Flower.
Good-bye, Sweetheart!
Nancy—Belinda.
Not Wisely, but too Well.
Red as a Rose is She.
Second Thoughts—Joan.
A Beginner.—Alas!
Scylla or Charybdis!

BY MRS. ANNIE EDWARDES.
Ought We to Visit Her!
A Girton Girl.
Susan Fielding.

BY E. WERNER.
Fickle Fortune.

BY HON. LEWIS WINGFIELD.
Lady Grizel.

BY MARY LINSKILL.
The Haven under the Hill.
In Exchange for a Soul.
Cleveden.
Tales of the North Riding.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "LAOS" from COLOMBO, THE STRAITS CHINA and JAPAN, are hereby informed that she is lading her Cargo in the Stream, Victoria Dock, Shed No. 4. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1899.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 11th July 1899, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 15 per Share will be paid to all Shareholders on the Company's register on the 28th June 1899, on production of Share Certificates at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WALTER PROCTER,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 1st July, 1899.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.
NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES for the IMPROVEMENT of the CITY of BOMBAY, will be prepared on and after the 15th instant, to receive APPLICATIONS for BUILDING LEASES for sites on the WELLINGTON LINES PLOT, ESPLANADE, Bombay.

A plan of the sites may be seen and printed forms of application obtained on and after the 4th July, 1899, by applying at the office of the Engineer of the Board, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.

By Order,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Albert Buildings, Bombay, 3rd July, 1899.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M. on MONDAY, the 17th day of July, 1899, for the CONSTRUCTION of TWO SETS of LATRINES on WATER CARRIAGE SYSTEM, at Colaba Village.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 450, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by Contractor whose tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.

M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. INST. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 3rd July, 1899.

LATHAM & Co.,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCE AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Client's ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.
SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.
PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.
LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.
PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express" at frequent and regular intervals thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service, before the public.
BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.
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Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

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Rs. 2-8-0 A BOTTLE.
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WHEN BUYING
COGNAC BRANDY,
ASK FOR
DENIS MOUNIE'S
One of the
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CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—
STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. Charles THEOPHILE MEILI RETIRED from our firm on 26th June, 1899. Also that Mr. Hans ADOLF BLASCHECK, has been ADMITTED as PARTNER from THIS DAY.

A. BLASCHECK AND CO.

Bombay, Frankfort o-M. } 1st July 1899.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 12th July, 1899, for the supply of:—

130 TONS OF WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS OF BURMAH TEAK IN THREE DIFFERENT LENGTHS.

2. Tenders must be made on Company's form which can be obtained from the undersigned, together with Specifications and particulars of delivery.

3. Accompanying the Tender, but separately, Rs. 1,000 must be sent in as Security for the due fulfilment of Contract. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 24th June, 1899.

ESTATE RICHARD TURNER WINGATE, DECEASED.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42 ACT XXVII OF 1860.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late RICHARD TURNER WINGATE, late in the Imperial Forest Service, who DIED at Ardmore, in the county of Londonderry, Ireland, on the 29th June 1898, LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION to whose Estate have been granted to PER EVAL RICHARD WILSON of the firm of MESSRS. GRINDLAY GROOM and Co., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within ONE MONTH from THIS DATE to the said MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to Administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

P. R. WILSON,
Administrator to Estate.

Bombay, 17th June, 1899.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S.

"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUOR.

INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

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MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cajl Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries, and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makes. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

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SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS:—
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA AND CO.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.

(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

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PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

LEGAL MATTERS, APPEALS, NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

OFFICES:

18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
(OVER MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.)

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h, 27m. Sun sets, 6h, 41m. High water, 9-20m., 8-42a. Low water, 2-8m., 3-14a.
Third Criminal Sessions.
Novelty Theatre, Miss Ada Maven's Company.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game, this evening, at 5.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—An Indian sloth bear (Melursus ursinus) has been kindly presented to the zoological collection by Mr. W. E. Jardine, of Indore.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan, and Australia, per s. s. Parramatta, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 a.m., on Thursday.

CRICKET IN BANDORA.—On Sunday a cricket match was played on the Banda ground between Johnson C. C. and Palli Union C. Club, the latter winning by 9 wickets and 5 runs. Johnson's team consisted of a few members of the Chuim C. Club. Credit is due to Lewis Gonsalves for his good bowling and N. A. D'Abreo for his steady batting.

IMPORTATION OF MORE JIGGER CASES.—The steamship Goa arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Zanzibar, with seventy-seven passengers on board. The Health Officer of the port boarded the vessel, examined the passengers, and discovered three cases of jigger. The patients were sent to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where they have been detained for treatment.

ROVERS FOOTBALL CLUB.—A match will be played on the Cooperage ground, this evening, between the Rovers and a Detachment team from Colaba. Kick off at 5-30. The following team will represent the Rovers:—Goal—C. Howson; Backs—G. Walton and T. C. Reynolds; Half-backs—W. J. Smarden, J. Strong, and F. Parker; Forwards—W. B. Letta, R. M. Preston, G. E. Wood, W. Scrafton, and F. A. Thomas.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Malandaine, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 (weather permitting):—

March	Takhmi ..... Ackermann.
Overture	La Part du Diable ..... Auber.
Selection	La Regina di Golconda ..... Domizetti.
Valse	Pour Le Bal ..... Eli t.
Selection	Falka ..... Chassaigne.
Galop	Dance de Cosaques ..... Michiels.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DISHONEST MANGOE SELLER.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Laximon Narayen, a mango-seller, was charged with stealing a silver watch, belonging to Mr. T. Drewe. The complainant, said that about 3 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon accused entered his room to sell him mangoes and sat near a tea-poy, on which the watch had been left. Mr. Drewe suddenly went out of the room on some business, and when he returned in about five minutes after, he found the watch missing and accused had disappeared. Mr. Drewet sent his servant after the mango-seller, and the police eventually arrested him with the watch in his possession. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to be rigorously imprisoned for forty-five days.

KILLED BY A FRIGHTENED HORSE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Haines Road Cemetery, regarding the death of Chundee, a Hindu girl, aged six years. The deceased resided with her parents at Gilder Street, Grant Road. On the evening of the 30th ultimo, a wedding procession headed by a band of native musicians was passing through Gilder Street. On hearing the band playing Chundree came out of her house and stood across the road, looking at the procession. Just then a private victoria came up, and the horse attached to it took fright at the music and bolted away, knocking the girl down on the ground. The unfortunate girl sustained serious injury to her head and fracture of the shin bone. Her father took her to J. J. Hospital, and after the injuries were dressed, she was taken home. Her condition subsequently grew worse and she died on Sunday. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Jury.

CONSPIRACY BY POLICEMEN.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Gerrard, Inspector Flanagan prosecuted Shaik Hoosein Rahiman and Haji Yacub Mahomed, both policemen, attached to the Bombay Police Force, on a charge of being drunk and disorderly in a public place. On the night of the 27th ultimo the two accused, in company of two bad characters entered a tea shop, belonging to one Sheriar, in Nagdavie Street, and created a disturbance there. It appears that a Khoja had some grudge against the shopkeeper, and that the two accused conspired to help the Khoja to take his revenge on Sheriar. On the day in question the two sepoys got drunk and in company with the Khoja and another man entered the shop. The Khoja assaulted the shopkeeper while the two policemen stood at the door, preventing anyone from entering the place to assist the complainant. Eventually a Khoja managed to enter the place and released the shopkeeper from further maltreatment. The Magistrate in convicting the accused remarked that he was satisfied that the two policemen created the disturbance in pursuance of a conspiracy with the Khojas. As policemen, it was their duty to prevent the Khoja from attacking the shop. The mere presence of the sepoy proved that they were aiding and abetting in the commission of the offence. His Worship sentenced the prisoners to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment each.

INHUMAN HUSBANDS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Balaji Ramji, a pensioned soldier, was charged before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with causing grievous hurt to his wife, Bhagirthi, by knocking out two of her teeth. The accused, who is a pensioned soldier and is at present also a candidate for an appointment of police ramosee, resides with his wife and family at Umarkhadi. On Saturday evening, Balaji quarrelled with his wife for not preparing his food to his satisfaction and struck her on the mouth with his clenched fist, knocking out two of her teeth. The woman was taken to J. J. Hospital and treated. On the case being called on for hearing, the wife informed the Magistrate that she was not willing to press the charge against her husband and asked to be allowed to compound the matter. The Court permitted the case to be compounded—Shaik Cassum Mallick, a Mahomedan, was placed before the same Magistrate on a similar charge. He seemed to have knocked out one of the teeth of his wife, Koolsumbee, at a blow. It appears that accused wanted to take with him his daughter Fatma, aged five years, to Karachi. To this Koolsumbee objected. On Saturday evening last, the husband and wife had an altercation over the same subject. Cassum flew into a rage and gave the woman a blow on her face, knocking out a tooth from her upper jaw. Koolsumbee declined to proceed against her husband, and with the permission of the Court the case was compounded. The party then left the Court.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

A LARGELY attended quarterly meeting of the Association was held, on Saturday last, in the Wilson High School Hall, Khetwady, at 5-30 p.m., Mr. N. G. Wellinkar M.A., LL.B., presiding. A large number of Indian Christians and Europeans representing various churches in the city were present. The chief item in the programme consisted in the members of the Association formally offering their hearty congratulations to the Rev. Dhunjibhoy Nowroji, missionary of the Bombay Free Church Mission, on completing the sixtieth year of his baptism into the Christian Church. The Rev. S. V. Karmarkar, B. D., Missionary of the American Mission, proposed a hearty vote of congratulations to Mr. Dhunjibhoy on the diamond jubilee of his baptism in suitable words, and Mr. B. N. Athavle, B.A., LL.B., pleader, High Court, seconded the proposition. In the course of the remarks made by the speakers, it was mentioned that Mr. Dhunjibhoy had filled an unique place among the Indian Christians of this city during the last sixty years. During that period he had done yeoman service to the cause of the Christian Church in manifold ways. No gathering of the Christians of the city was considered complete without the presence of himself and his family. He had thus always been a pillar of strength and an ornament of beauty to the Church of Christ in Bombay. It was hoped that many more years of usefulness remained for Mr. Dhunjibhoy in his Master's service.

The next interesting item was the hearty welcome accorded to three Indian clergymen of the Church Missionary Society who had arrived from England in the morning. They were the Rev. S. Nihalsingh, B.A., Rev. W. Seetal, B.A., and Rev. W. D. Clarke, B.A. The former two were missionaries from North India and the other from Madras. These gentlemen had proceeded to England, three months ago, having been invited by the Church Missionary Society to represent the Indian Missions at the Centenary Celebrations of the Society lately held in London. After the President had heartily welcomed the delegates to Bombay each of the gentlemen spoke briefly on their English impressions. They dwelt chiefly on the religious and social aspects of English life. They considered it a great privilege to have been allowed this brief intercourse with the sincerest and best of England's sons and daughters. They were struck with a multitude of matters in the far off-country, but above all with the sincere devotion of the good Christian people of England to the missionary cause. They thought their visit to England had been a source of inspiration, and would prove of immense value in their respective spheres in the Indian missionary fields.

The proceedings of the evening were interspersed with selections of music. A most pleasant and instructive gathering was brought to a close with the usual vote of thanks to the chair, and to Rev. Macnicol for kindly lending the use of his hall.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	0	21
C Market, Bhoiwada, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	0	1	11
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeswar and Mahalakxmi	1	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nazpada, Kamatipura, Yardeo, Byculla and 1st Nazpada	0	0	22
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	7
Total	1	6	80
Total plague deaths to date	46,737	40,730	

THE BENGAL MICA MINES.

MESSRS. HOLLAND AND HAYDEN, of the Geological Survey of India, have just completed, an official examination of the Hazaribagh and Gya mica mines on behalf of the Government of India. Bengal still holds the first place in the world's production of mica. Not only does it produce the largest amount of merchantable mica, but the quality is unapproached by any of the other mica producing countries. Last year the official returns of the port of Calcutta show an export of 956,000lbs., valued at 9,62,000 rupees, or about one rupee a lb. Madras exported 446,000lbs., valued at 189,000 rupees, or about seven annas a lb. The only other country yielding mica is Canada, which last year produced 150,000lb., valued at four pence per lb. The export figures for Calcutta do not show the entire produce of the Bengal mines, but merely the quantity sent away by sea. When it is remembered that the Hazaribagh Mines alone employ 5,587 persons (Mr. Grundy's official report), and that mica is easily mined and can be had in large quantities, it would be well within the mark to say that the exports represent only one-half the production. Large quantities, chiefly of the inferior kinds, are sent to Delhi, Lucknow and Benares, where the mineral finds a ready sale for the manufacture of the cheaper kinds of tinsel were (imitation). Great Britain, Germany and the United States are the chief buyers, as mica is indispensible in the manufacture of dynamoes. Large sheets of ruby mica are used as coverings for the peep-holes of furnaces, where extreme heat is required; its well-known property of imperviousness to radiant heat and its incombustibility making it invaluable for this purpose. The best glass would melt if subjected to the same amount of heat. Mica may be rived into sheets so fine, that one thousand such sheets will only make up a thickness of one inch. Each of these films is a perfect insulator of electricity, which renders the material valuable in the manufacture of secondary batteries. Hither to the demand has been for fairly large sheets of mica free from buckling and cracks, and of a clear ruby of amber colour. The bulk of the mica as mined in Bengal does not answer these requirements. In fact, not five per cent. of the mica brought to the surface has been utilised, and great mountains of "waste" are to be seen adjacent to all mines. Just now a demand has sprung up in America for this "waste." Large quantities of it are used in the manufacture of "micanite," a species of cardboard in which films of mica take the place of paper. The mica sheets are split into films about one-five-hundreth part of an inch thick, and these are cemented to a jute web. Several thicknesses of films are used, and the whole passed through rollers. A semi-trans parent sheet resembling linoleum is produced, and from this any shape of plate can be cut, to suit the fancy of manufacturers of electrical machines. Recent experiments in America have shown that mica films answer better than asbestos as boiler-packing. The air-spaces between the films of asbestos allow of the escape of a certain percentage of heat. The mica being in thin flexible plates, there is less air-space, and consequently less escape of heat. Boiler-packing of pure sheet mica gives thirty per cent. better results than asbestos. The usual practice of grinding the mica to a powder and mixing it with large quantities of play and waste cotton has been abandoned and mica films alone are used to coat boilers and steam pipes, the films being kept in place by wire or twine wound round the boiler or pipe. As a packing for ice boxes mica waste is unrivalled as it is far cleaner than saw dust or cork, and is a far better non-conductor of heat. Large refrigeratiug installations are surrounded with chambers of mica-waste, which keeps in the cold as well as throws off radiant heat. But the demand for mica-waste for boilerpacking and for refrigerators, although large in itself, falls far short of the demand that may spring up for this material for ceiling for warehouses and all iron buildings in tropical climates. The well-known property of mica—its imperviousness to radiant heat—renders it the best possible substance for the ceilings of all iron roofing, as this mica ceiling throws off the intense heat of the iron when it becomes hot during the day.

NEIGHBOUR WOLFF AND OTHERS.

ALMOST every afternoon in pleasant weather I see my neighbour wolff sitting in an easy-chair in the shade in front of his own door. Sometimes he kills time by reading the paper, but oftener he does nothing but watch the people and the vehicles that pass. I frequently stop and talk with him a few minutes, and he appears to be grateful for the trifling attention. He is a man of about fifty, strongly and sturdily built, and to look at him you see no reason why he should not be up and about as actively as the best of us. He is intelligent and well-informed, has travelled considerably, and is a man in every way worth knowing. His ideas on finance and business seem to be clear and practical, and it strikes a stranger as odd he does not grapple with his opportunities and pile up a big fortune. Yet he never makes a motion in that direction. He lets the chances all slip by, and just sits there as though the world were no more to him than the Klondyke goldfields are to the resident population of a cemetery. Yet my neighbour Wolff knows what money is, and appreciates what can be done with it. Then why doesn't he "get a move on," as the Yankees say, and make hay while the sun shines? Take a peep at him about nine o'clock at night, when he takes his customary exercise on the pavement—the way being mostly clear of pedestrians by then—and you will need no verbal answer to the question. Stocky and strong as he appears when in his chair, he makes a poor show on his legs. Slowly, heavily, leaning hard on his thick stick, he goes to and fro a few times between the corner and his house—a distance of 200 feet may be—and then with a sigh sinks again into his chair like a man who realises he is out of the race. A paralytic stroke two years ago, and the constant fear of another—that explains it. He is one of the multitude who are in the world and not of it—as this woman was a while since:—

"From my girlhood," she says, "I was always oppressed and hindered by weakness, I was habitually tired, weary, and languid. Like all such persons I lived a kind of life to myself. All pleasures or pursuits which called for energy and vitality were closed to me. I had a feeble and fitful appetite, and what I ate gave me great pain at the chest and back, and a sense of coldness, deadness, and weight at the stomach. At times, there would be also a gnawing, sinking feelings.

"As I grew older I was much troubled with palpitation of the heart and loss of sleep. Year after year I dragged along in this miserable way, and, being too weak to walk, was drawn from place to place in a Bath chair. Every effort was made to obtain a cure. I consulted doctor after doctor, and took many kinds of medicine and treatment, but got no more than temporary relief. One doctor said my heart was diseased.

"My sister urged me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup. Without any great hopes of its effect in my case, I nevertheless procured a bottle from the Stores in High Street and began to take it as directed. The result was a decidedly improved appetite, and I relished and digested what I ate without any pain or distress following. As I continued to use this medicine the heart trouble was less frequent and finally ceased altogether. My nerves soon became stronger and I could sleep well. In a few weeks more I was "better and stronger than ever before in my life," and have enjoyed good health ever since. My friends were almost as much surprised and pleased as I was at this remarkable result of taking Mother Seigel's Syrup, and you may make my statement public if you think it will do good."—(Signed) (Mrs.) Mary Ann Welch, Constitution Hill, Luton, Chatham, February 6th, 1895.

My neighbour Wolff may or may not recover from his paralysis, but all cases like Mrs. Welch's—indigestion, with consequent weakness and nervous debility—should be curable by the remedy which cured her. It opens and renews the digestion, which is the fountain of life, and puts a wholly new aspect on the world around us. From having been laid aside as cumberers of the ground, we become once more workers with others and sharers of their pleasures.

CRICKET.

PARMANANDDAS JIVANDAS HINDU GYMKHANA vs. DAIVADNYA CRICKET CLUB.

THE above match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Sunday last, and resulted in an easy win for the home team. The Daivadnya team scored 63 runs. Messrs. Pawle being the only player who made a decent show, having carried his bat through for 26 runs. The Gymkhana scored 140 runs for the loss of 2 wickets only, Messrs. Baloo and Banda contributing 66 and 55 respectively and showing some fine cricket. The Gymkhana having closed the innings, the opponents in their second venture scored 47 runs for 7 wickets down at the call of time.

PARMANANDDAS JIVANDAS HINDU GYMKHANA.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
J H Dhoto, b Banda	4	b Baloo	1
S S Pawle, not out	26	not out	18
D M Pitale, b Banda	2	b Balu	11
W G Shete, run out	6	run out	1
Y M Pitale, b Banda	1	c Banda, b Date	2
B P Kale, b Banda	2	b Baloo	0
Y M Pitale, c Kirtiker, b Baloo	3	not out	2
V M Chamare, c Bhandare, b Banda	5	b b-w Banda	1
W B Aremane, b Baloo	0	to bat	
J N Karekar, b-w Banda	0	b Date	1
R S Pitale, b Baloo	10	to bat	
Extras	2		
Total	63	Total	37

DAIVADNYA CRICKET CLUB.

1st Innings.	
Banda, not out	55
Shanker, c and b Kale	0
Shivgir, c Chamare, b Kale	11
Bal o, not out	66
Date	to bat
Kirtikar	
Jayakar	
N E Karekar	
N B Dadarkar	
Bhandare	
B J Joshi	
Extras	8
Total	140

PARMANANDDAS JIVANDAS HINDU GYMKHANA vs. ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL CRICKET CLUB.

The above match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Saturday last and resulted in an easy win for the home team. The Gymkhana scored 120 runs to which Messrs. Agasker, Telang and Khote, N. E. contributed 34, 23, and 22 respectively by good cricket. The school eleven completely broke down before the bowling of Messrs. K. R. Kirtikar and C. V. Metha and having scored only 12 runs had to follow on. The following is the full score:—

PARMANANDDAS JIVANDAS HINDU GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.	
N E Khote, c Contractor	22
P K Telang, run out	28
C J Metha, b Lalkadee	0
R N Shinker, run out	5
R J Agasker, b-w Contractor	34
B J Joshi, stumped	2
C S Trelokeker, b-b-w Lalpade	3
T E Khote, run out	6
G W Gothamkar, not out	9
K J Chatre, b-b-w Date	1
K R Kirtiknr, c Contractor	0
Extras	10
Total	120

ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL CRICKET CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
J H Dastoor, run out	4	b Chatre	3
D A Date, c Agasker, b C V Metha	0	not out	16
J J Mody, b Kirtikar	1	b C V Metha	16
V B Lalpade, c N Khote, b Kirtiker	0	b C V Metha	1
M V Metha, c Metha, b Kirtiker	0	c Metha b Chatre	2
M S Kapadia, c Godambe, b C V Metha	1	st C V Metha	0
B P Paruiker, not out	1	run out	0
N N Contractor, b-w Kirtiker	0	not out	14
D K Telang, b C V Metha	1	to bat	
E E Madon, b Kirtiker	4	b K J Chatre	3
M S Jayaker, b Kirtiker	0	to bat	
Extras	0	Extras	1
Total	12	Total	55

R. A. C. C. vs. O. D. C. C.

This match was played at Bombay on the 1st July, and resulted in a win for the R. A. by 13 runs. The following are the scores:—

R. A. C. C. 1st Innings.	
Lieut Riddell, b Collins	2
Gunner Potten, b Cruickshank	19
Capt Kendall, c Framjee, b Bulsara	2
Gunner Holland, b Bulsara	1
Sergeant Gayman, b Bulsara	14
Lieut Blathwayt, b Bulsara	1
Capt Macgowan, c Moray, b Bulsara	3
Sergt Major Ward, b Rustomjee	0
Gunner Jones, b Bulsara	0
Gunner Corp, b Bulsara	0
Gunner Evans, not out	0
Extras	3
Total	45

O. D. C. C. 1st Innings.	
Moray, c and b Pollen	8
Framjee, c Holland, b Guynan	19
Collins, b Potten	1
Colaam, b Guynan	2
Rustomjee, b Patten	2
Bulsara, b Patten	2
Lieut Donovan, b Gaynan	0
Evans, c ward, b Patten	3
Palmer, c and b Gaynan	0
Mortimer, not out	0
Cruickshank, b Gaynan	1
Extras	3
Total	32

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE vs. FORT HIGH SCHOOL.

An interesting cricket match was played on the Elphinstone College Gymkhana ground between the Elphinstone College and Fort High School Cricket XI. Collegians first began and were put out for 60. Vakil and Pleader were the chief contributors, who scored 15 and 13 respectively. Jehangir Poucha took 8 wickets for 14 runs and Mistry for 16. School XI. then went in and scored 75. Lam scored 18, Poucha 13 and Cooper 11 Kanga took 5 wickets and Ashburner 4. Thus the school won the match by 15 runs.

POONA FIRST EXTRA MEETING AND POONA RACES.

NOTICE OF ALTERATIONS.

PROGRAMME POONA 1ST EXTRA MEETING 29TH JULY 3RD AND 5TH AUGUST, 1899.

Allowances.—In all cases where an allowance is granted to horses or ponies which "have not," or never," or ever" won race value Rs. 50" or "Rs. 50 and upwards," read "horses or ponies which have not won race, value Rs. 90 and upwards."

Programme Poona Races 2nd day 19th September, 1899.

The Club Cup.—Allowance for, "ponies which have never won a race of Rs. 50," read "Ponies which have not won a race value Rs. 90 and upwards."

Poona 1st Extra Meeting 29th July, 3rd and 5th August, 1899.
1st Entries close 4th July, 2nd and final entries 18th July, 1899.

Poona Races, 16th, 19th, 21st, 23rd and 25th September, 1899.
1st Entries close 15th July, 1899.
2nd Entries close 15th August, 1899.
3rd and final Entries close 1st September, 1899.

For Entry Forms apply to the Secretary W. I. T. C., 20th Queen's Gardens, Poona.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary W. I. T. Club.

Poona, 30th June, 1899.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE s.s. Dunraven, Captain J. W. Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said, experienced strong South-West monsoon. The Captain also reports that the 2nd Engineer, of the vessel, Mr. G. A. Nicholls, died on June 25th from heat apoplexy. The s.s. Ancona, Commander C. E. Irving, which reached in Bombay on Sunday evening from Jeddah reports having met with light wind and fine weather from 21st to 25th June and from 26th June to 1st July, strong monsoon, with heavy W. S. W. swell, and high sea with strong E. N. E. currents.—The Florio Rubattino S. N. Co.'s s.s. Dominico Baldaino, Commander O. Canepa, which arrived in Bombay on July 1st from Genoa, met with strong monsoon off Socotra from S. W. and then moderate W. S. W. monsoon to arrival.—The B. and P. S. N. Co's s.s. Mozaffari, Commander F. Torrins-Griffin, which came in on July 2nd, from Batavia via Singapore, experienced from the Acheen Head to the vicinity of Bombay strong N.-Westerly winds and heavy rain with squalls.

THE BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

THE draw for ties in this year's Harris Cricket Shield Competition will take place this (Tuesday) evening at 5-30 in the Cathedral High School. The following is a complete list of entries. 1. The New High School. 2. St. Mary's College. 3. N. J. Petit Parsee Orphanage. 4. The Fort High School. 5. Sir J. J. P. B. Institution. 6. The Esplanade High School. 7. Proprietary High School. 8. Cathedral High School. 9. Anjuman-i-Islam High School. 10. Elphinstone High School. 11. St. Xavier's School. 12. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy P. C. Institution. 13. The Gokuldas Tejpal School. 14. The Education Society's School. 15. The Aryan Education Society's School.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	20 12	20 47	25 76	22 97
Monday, July 3rd	.. ..	...	0 1	
Total	20 12	20 47	25 76	22 98
Total fall to July 3rd, 1898	27 14	23 32	28 61	27 89
Total fall to July 3rd, 1897	12 59	12 22	13 90	14 41

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	42	52
1st, July, 1899	0	67
Total	43	19

DAMAUN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	20	38
Friday, 30th June, 18-9	0	8
Saturday, 1st July, 1899	..	..
Total	20	46
Total up to 1st July, 98	10	76
Total up to 1st July, 97	2	68

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 3RD OF JULY, 1899.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased everywhere except at Colombo, briskly in many places. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in Ceylon. Gradients are very steep.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly in most places, and the force has been strong to light. This morning the wind velocity was 30 miles an hour at Secunderabad, 26 at Neemuch and Sholapur, 24 at Trichinopoly and Rajkot, 22 at Veraval, and 20 at Karachi and Malegaon.

The maximum temperature is from 4° to 10° in excess at Lahore, Sirsa, Khandwa, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Malegaon, Sholapur and Cuddapah, and the minimum 4° to 10° in excess at Trichinopoly, Karwar, Ratnagiri, Nagpur, Sirsa and Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 112° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country.

Local heavy rain has fallen at Jubulpore (4-93"), a little over two inches at Cawepore (2·03"), over an inch at Cochin (1·66"), Allahabad (1·62"), Calicut (1·56"), and Mangalore (1·27"), and under an inch at Delhi, Agra, Jhansi, Saugor, Raipur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Madras and Colombo.

Pressure is abnormally very low over the country lying to the north of Latitude 24°, and weather continues favourable for rain in the North-West Provinces. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast between Cochin and Bombay slightly exceeds its normal, but the monsoon current in the centre of the Arabian Sea being weaker than usual, the continuance of light to moderate showers only is likely at present. Elsewhere scattered showers are probable. Winds are likely to increase in force over nearly the whole country.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 3.

Monday: Pressure has fallen briskly in the Punjab, Sind, North Bombay, and Bombay Deccan, and is in large defect in Upper India. It is also in large defect in Lower Burma. A tendency is shown to the formation of a low pressure area in West Bengal Winds continue irregular in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, and are blowing strongly on the Sind Coast. Temperature has fallen generally in the Peninsula, Central India, Chota Nagpur, and Bihar. It is in large excess in the Punjab, and in considerable excess in Berar, Rajputana, and the West Coast. General rain has fallen in Burma, the West Coast, the North-Western Provinces, Eastern States, Central India, Eastern Districts, and the Central Provinces, and showers in Bengal and the Eastern hill districts of Upper India. Jubbulpore has received five inches, Sambalpur three, and Dinajpur four and a half.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches 29·672
Temperature of the Air	degrees 83·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·9
Dew Point	72·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·809
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	9·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 86·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·5
General Directions of wind	S.W. S.W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 399
Fall of Rain	0·01
Total fall during month	0·32
" " year	22·98
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 3rd July	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

TH

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON 1899.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
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AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld. have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

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FINE ENGLISH WATCHES
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INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
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Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY, 3.

We open this evening with our weekly comparative statement, &c. &c.

Our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Week's Receipts	17,000	20,300	4,000
„Exports to U Kingdom	18,000	22,000	6,000
„ „ to Continent	42,000	15,000	12,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	81,96,000	84,53,000	65,91,000
„ „ to U. K. „	33,14,000	34,28,000	29,84,000
„ to Continent „	33,23,000	37,31,000	28,15,000
„ Stock in the Ports	5,21,000	3,91,000	1,78,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 16th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Total visible supply of all kinds	3,170,000	2,549,000	19,56,450
„ „ of Surats	1,71,000	1,53,800	2,00,670

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	12,64,000	11,07,030	9,43,550
„ London	3,000	3,000	5,000
American afloat	40,000	50,500	11,000
East Indian „	6,000	7,000	11,000
Total	13,13,000	11,67,530	9,73,550
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 19-32d.	3 13-32d.	4 7-32d.
„ Good Bhownuggor	2 24-32d.	2 31-32d.	3 1-32d.
Difference	5-16d.	7-16d.	23-32d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday last showed the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office.	Dec.	Rs.	49,917
„ „ „ Branches	...	„	2,35,508
Other „ „	Inc.	„	44,47,454
Government Securities	Dec.	„	1,12,245
Other authorised „	Unchanged.		
Loans	Inc.	„	9,91,445
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	„	6,35,355
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	„	2,26,243
Cash	,,	„	34,17,231

As disclosed by the above figures, during last week there was an addition made to the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay, amounting to over 34 lakhse and making it stand at 135 1-2 lakhs. From Public Deposits there were withdrawals to the extent of 1-2 lakh at the Head Office and 2 1-4 lakhs at the Branches ; while Private Deposits increased by some 44 1-2 lakhs. Government Securities were a lakh less ; and Loans, 10 lakhs more. In Bills Discounted and Purchased there was a decrease of 6 1-4 lakhs ; and the Balances with other Banks were 2 1-4 lakhs greater.

COTTON.—The market has been steady in tone to-day. Exporters bought 500 bles Barsi at Rs. 143 per candy, 200 Burhanpore at Rs. 134, 300 Chopda at Rs. 130, 600 Oomrawattee at Rs. 131, 300 Jalana at Rs. 130 ; and the mills purchased 100 Chandoor at Rs. 132, 200 Khangaum at Rs. 132. For "Good" Broach, March delivery, Rs 159 was quoted ; for "Fully Good" Bengal, for January, Rs. 129 ; for "Good" Bhownugger, for May, Rs. 132.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—Prices are steady, with business passing at current rates. For "Linseed" Rs. 6-8-0 per cwt. was quoted, ready delivery, and Rs. 6-11-0, forward.

Telegraphic reports were received this morning from the cotton-growing districts regarding the weather and crops, and the general tenor of them was favourable. Where the area has already been sown the plants were doing well ; the rainfall has been general, a few of the districts, however, wanting more rain than they have so far had.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	2,591 bales.
Wheat	21,189 cwts.
Linseed	5,923 „
Rapeseed	11,503 „
Poppyseed	3,641 „
Rice	7,109 „

EXCHANGE opened steady with quotations unchanged at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Rates remained at this level all day, with but little business reported, and closed in a quiet but steady market as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand 1s. 4d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic 1s. 4d.	„
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 5-32d	„
Francs	1-70 „

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates are firm at 100 3-4 for Money, for 3 1-2 per cents, 100 13-16 for Account, and 93 1-2 for Threes.

SHARES are quiet. Presidency Mills are Rs. 25 lower, Sholapore Rs. 15, and San Rs. 10.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 24-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	107 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	67 3-8
Bar Silver	27 3-4

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 1.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Umballa, left here this evening.

The City Line steamer City of London, arrived here from Bombay, this morning.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart arrived here this morning.

MARSEILLES JULY 3.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Carthage, which left Bombay on the 17th ultimo, arrived here to-day.

HONGKONG, JULY 3.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Tientsin (extra) arrived here from Bombay at day light to-day.

The N. Y. K. steamer Yamaguchi Maru arrived at Hongkong on the 3rd instant.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 1st July, as compared with the statement of 24th June :—

LIABILITIES.	June 24. Rs.	July 1. Rs.
Capital	10,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Funds	76,00,000	76,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	...	...
Public Deposits at Head Office	50,20,875	49,70,958
Do. do. at Branches	31,19,283	28,83,775
Other Deposits	293,21,929	342,76,783
Post Bills	7,984	7,984
Credits, undrawn	16,90,155	16,69,395
Rs...	572,67,626	614,08,895
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	105,77,772	104,63,527
Other authorised Securities	33,24,51	33,24,511
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	66,27,130	68,81,085
Loans do. do. do.	187,01,383	196,53,731
Bills Discounted and purchased	70,-3,853	64,48,498
Dead Stock	4,22,745	4,22,745
Stamps and Stationery	25,995	25,989
Bullion	...	...
Balances with other Banks	3,72,381	5,98,624
Cash	101,50,953	135,48,184
Rs..	572,67,626	614,08,895

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 3rd June, 1899, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	400	...	900
Or per mile of Railway	29	23	...	52
For previous 21 weeks of half-year.	7,453	7,565	28	15,046
Total for 22 weeks.	7,953	7,965	28	15,946
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	266	642	2	910
Per mile of Ry. do.	16	37	..	53
Total to corresponding date do.	3,819	9,976	159	13,954

Decrease for the week ... Rs 10
Increase to date ... „ 1,992

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEGG—June 22, at Dahingapur Tea Estate, Assam, the wife of R J Begg, of a son.
DE BERRY—June 23, at 5, London Street, Calcutta, the wife of Commander de Berry, R I M, of a daughter.
FORBES—June 23, at Calcutta, the wife of E N Forbes, of a son.
LAMB—June 25, at Calcutta, the wife of the Rev J Lamb, B D, Church of Scotland Mission, of a son.

DEATHS.

BRIANT—June 23, at Trichinopoly, Briant Bertram, the dearly beloved infant of C H and R R Briant, aged 4 months and 11 days.
BULLOCH—June 20, at Almora, Beatrice Mary Bulloch, the daughter of the Rev and Mrs G M Bulloch, of the London Missionary Society.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1899.

THE full report of the debate in the House of Commons on the Countervailing Duties Act, now to hand, does not throw much additional light on the question, but the general acerbity with which its measure was discussed redeems it from dulness. Sir Henry Fowler's motion that the House should pray her Majesty to disallow the Indian Act was moderate, argumentative, and neither personal nor impassioned. It was an essay on the Free Trade principles of the "laissez faire" school, now somewhat out of date. He argued that the Indian producer did not require to be protected against German and Austrian sugar, because he had already the threefold protection of a five per cent. Customs duty, the sea freight of £1 a ton, and the railway carriage to Upper India of 25s. a ton. The logic of that contention is that protection in all its phases being a thing accursed, Indian sugar ought to be subjected to an excise of £2-5, plus an impost of five per cent. on the cost price. The ex-Secretary of State did not venture to say that the triple-mail of protection enjoyed by the Indian sugar sufficed to keep bounty-fed sugar out of the Indian market or prevent it from closing down Indian refineries by reducing prices below the paying point. Sir Henry was almost angry when he recalled the disrespectful language applied by Lord Curzon to the mutterings of high priests at Free Trade shrines. He quoted some of the "mutterings," and made much of Sir Stafford Northcote's declaration in 1876 that a proposal to impose countervailing duties on foreign sugar rested on a principle which the Government of this country (England) could not admit without reversing its whole system of commercial policy. A good deal of water has passed under the bridge since 1876. Besides, England is not India, and the production of sugar is not an English industry. Sir Henry Fowler disclosed the essential weakness of his contention when he essayed to prove that the legislation of March last was not directed against an artificial advantage given to the foreign producer :—"There are advantages of climate, soil, taxation, cost of labour, cost of raw material, cost of transport, and in many cases Government assistance, direct and indirect. Who is to define which of them are artificial, and which arbitrary, and which are not? They are all elements of competition. No Government can equalise the conditions of production." No one ever asserted that a Government could do anything of the kind. But it ought not to pass the wit of man to define climate to be a natural and not an artificial or arbitrary advantage, and a bounty of thirty shillings a ton to be undoubtedly both artificial and arbitrary.

The mover of the vote of censure—for it was accepted as such by the Leader of the House—enlivened the close of his speech by including among the "mutterings of the high priests" a former declaration of Mr. Chamberlain :—"If you were unfortunately to succeed in imposing countervailing duties on foreign sugar, the effect would be that the consumers in this country, principally of the working class, would, according to the figures supplied by the sugar refiners themselves, have to submit to a tax of something like one million sterling, in order to put this sum into the pockets of the West Indian planters and a few sugar refiners in this country." Mr. Chamberlain made even a stronger pronouncement when President of the Board of Trade :—"To impose countervailing duties in order to neutralise the sugar bounties will be the first step in reversing that Free Trade policy which was adopted on the clearest ground of argument, and has conferred immense advantage on the people of this country"—England, not India. Mr. J. M. Maclean, who to the supreme delight of the Opposition seconded the vote of censure on the Government, scandalised the weaker brethren on his own side of the House by the vigour with which he assailed not only the imposition of Countervailing Duties, but Lord George Hamilton, and the Colonial Secretary, to whose initiative, he asserted, the noble lord owed his policy. That statement evidently stung the Secretary of State for India to the quick, for he responded on the instant with the emphatic, not to say rude, declaration—'That statement is absolutely untrue!" Mr. Maclean retorted that he was only referring to the telegrams printed in the Blue Book, and sarcastically observed that it was strange that the Colonial Empire was not a sufficient sphere of influence for Mr. Chamberlain ; why should he interfere in Indian affairs before he had settled his little differences with President Kruger? He taunted the Colonial Secretary with taking his foreign policy from Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett and his political economy from Sir Howard Vincent, "whose views did not commend themselves to the House or to the British people." Lord Curzon's statement that he would not go to Simla, until the Sugar Bill was rushed into law, to the indecent haste of Richard III., who would not breakfast until Lord Hasting's head was brought to him. He scoffed at the courtiers around the Council table who denounced countervailing duties in Lord Elgin's time and approved them in Lord Curzon's. He even went so far as to make, in perfect good faith, the astounding statement that most of the Provincial Councils and the whole of the European and Native communities are opposed to the duties, and that the Indian press now support the Government no longer. That is only correct in this sense that the Act having been passed, and it being quite certain that the House of Commons would not ask that it should be vetoed, no longer discuss the matter. So far as we are aware there is no foundation for the statement that "all the English papers in India that have thoroughly examined the question have ended by condemning countervailing duties, and nearly all the native journals now take the same view." The recent legislation is the one question since there was a press in India on which the Anglo-Indian and the Native press have been unanimous.

Lord George Hamilton did not find any difficulty in replying either to the laboured indictment of Sir Henry Fowler, or to the vehement Philippic of Mr. Maclean. He demurred with good reason to the extraordinary assumption that the duties are condemned by Indian opinion. He set against the notably interested resolution of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce the hearty approval of the Chambers of the City of London, and Liverpool and Glasgow. His Lordship pointedly said that he looked with great alarm at the spirit of antagonism which has grown up between two great industrial communities—one in Bombay and the other in Manchester. Manchester bombarded him in night and day for countervailing duties to enable Manchester goods to compete with those of Bombay on equal terms. Now when a simlar measure is introduced to give fair play to an Indian industry, Manchester raises a clamour as if the principles of Free Trade were in danger. Mr. Chamberlain returned Mr. Maclean's attentions in kind, but took care to make no allusion to his own past pronouncements on the iniquity of countervailing duties. But he does not share the conviction, which has led Mr. Maclean so far—that what is good for England and for the English working classes who consume sugar—is equally good for India with an agricultural population who produce sugar, and are treatened by the pernicious and utterly indefensible system of bounties. The House pronounced an unequivocal judgment on the issue placed before it by rejecting the vote of censure by a majority of nearly two to one.

THE operations of the Geological Survey of India in the past year included an inspection of a coal-seam which was discovered three years ago near Palana, in the Bikanir State. Mr. La Touche first reported on the discovery, but in the official year just closed he was accompanied by Mr. Griesbach, Director of the Geological Survey, who expresses himself much impressed with the possibilities which the discovery suggests and the seeming indifference of the local authorities with regard to it. The coal is not so good as the Bengal commodity, but that is no reason why Bikanir should despise it, and Mr. Griesbach prudently reminds those interested in the development of the seam at Palana that both Quetta and Daudot coal are also inferior to Bengal coal, but they are of very great economic importance to the North-Western Railway System, near which no better coal is obtainable except at very high prices. Possibly the Bikanir would prove more lucrative than that of either of the other varieties. Mr. Griesbach thinks the coal-field or fields of Bikanir are probably of very large extent, for similar outcrops of coal-seams have been met with in several wells at far distant points. It is, therefore, very strange, he remarks, that three years have been allowed to elapse before a complete exploration of the fields has even been suggested. The country is only slightly undulating, mostly covered with blown sand, and the strata are apparently quite flat or nearly so, so the problem which presents itself is not a difficult one. With the seams so near the surface—little over 200 feet below—a series of drills would cost but little. There is, he says, even a possibility that better seams may be met with below the Palana seam, and he therefore suggests drilling to at least a thousand feet near Palana itself, and not only test the upper seam, but explore the beds below, and so obtain a geological key section, which is not obtainable otherwise, there being nothing but recent beds *in situ* for miles around. A series of drills to lesser depths judiciously placed would prove the coal-field and give the available amount of fuel accurately. Before doing this, he admits, it would be folly to incur expenditure for machinery, branch lines of railway, or in sinking and furnishing hauling shafts, when nothing definite is known of the extent or character of the field. And yet, he believes, some of these measures have actually been sanctioned, when an expenditure of Rs. 50,000 or less might have given all the information needed, for although apathetic hitherto, they seemed to rouse up after Mr. La Touche's visit. If the coal-field is extensive, as is believed, it will be found, it will convert the Bikanir State into the most important of that group of Native States, lying as it does midway between the North-Western Provinces and Karachi. With a view to test its economic value Mr. La Touche sent about fifty tons of the coal to Mr. Home, the Manager of the Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway. This was burnt on the locomotives, but it was found necessary to use special fire-bars, a consumption of Bikanir coal equal to more than twice that of Bengal coal being required in order to obtain equivalent results. It may be that the coal from lower seams will be more suitable for railway purposes, that it be even superior to that furnished by Bengal. Meantime, however, there are many purposes to which the Bikanir product may be devoted, especially in the supply of local requirements, fuel of all kinds there being exceedingly expensive.

THE bacteriologist is ubiquitous, his latest appearance being in the peaceful domain of tobacco, in the use of which there has always existed a pleasant serenity. The relation of bacteria to the cultivation of tobacco is dealt with in an interesting article in the "Contemporary Review," by Mr. G. C. Nuttall. The bacteriologist boldly asserts that the delicate aroma, the subtle shades of flavour which variously please the palate of the smoker, are, one and all, attributable to the agency of microbes alone ; that the characteristic taste of tobacco, with its peculiar fascination, is solely the work of these infinitesimal germs ; and that it is to bacteria, not to any particular plant growth, that smokers must henceforth tender their gratitude for their enjoyment. It is not because a particular tobacco has been grown in a particular district in Cuba that Havana cigars hold an unrivalled place in the estimation of the smoking world, but because in the curing and drying of the leaves there the bacteria of the place play a very propitious part. He contends "that even the minute differences in flavour in the different tobaccos are merely the result of the presence of varying kinds of bacteria in the leaves during the preparation stages—bacteria whose developments differ one from another in minor particulars, and give corresponding shades in the aroma in the finished product." This striking theory is put before us in a forcible manner in considering the processes of preparing tobacco, which ultimately is put into stacks and allowed to ferment. It has been conclusively proved these stacks are the homes and breeding places of myriads of bacteria, and a German bacteriologist, Herr Suchsland, has made a special study of this particular bacteria, and it was he who first drew attention to the remarkable fact that the real flavour of tobacco is not inherent in itself, but is due to the microbes engaged in this fermentative process. He experimented with heaps of the finest West Indian tobacco ; he isolated and cultivated bacteria, and then he introduced these same bacteria into heaps of inferior German tobacco which was in course of treatment. The result was that the German tobacco was transformed into a tobacco of a very different quality, scarcely distinguishable from the very best, even connoisseurs failing to distinguish it as the inferior German product. Dr. Suchsland has taken out a patent, and if it is really possible to detect and isolate these bacteria which are said to induce aroma, it is not difficult to foresee great economic changes The almost exclusive monopoly which certain districts have of producing the finest tobaccos will be seriously imperilled. Moreover, the idea opens up great possibilities. May it not also be able to effect a transformation upon other leaves which are often mixed with certain tobaccos. There is a wide field here for experiment in the direction of cabbages as a basis for new operations in the best tobaccos. There is undoubtedly plenty of scope for the bacteriologist in the province of tobacco, and already some localities in which tobacco growing and curing is an established industry have awakened to the importance of scientific investigation and are taking vigorous measures to further it.

WE learn that the attempt by the British authorities to reintroduce silk culture into Chilas and Gilgit has not been successful. Eggs were imported from Europe, but failed to hatch satisfactorily, while the great heat which prevailed last April and May interfered greatly with the venture.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Sutlej, with the outward mails of the 23rd ultimo, left Aden, at 4 a.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 a.m., on Saturday next.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, Luxmon Narayen Joshi, assistant editor of the *Gurakhi* newspaper, was tried before Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and a Special Jury, on a charge of having, in the issues of that paper of the 26th, 30th, and 31st March, excited or attempted to excite disaffection to the Government established by law in British India. After a trial which lasted all day, the jury, without retiring for consultation, returned a unanimous verdict of guilty, six of the jurors recommending the prisoner to mercy. The Chief Justice sentenced the prisoner to six months' simple imprisonment. The case against Vinayek Narayen Bhatye, the proprietor and printer of *Gurakhi*, will be taken up this morning.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee delivered judgment at the High Court, yesterday, in the case in which Mrs. Ellen Atkins sued Mr. O'Brien to recover a balance of account due to her. His lordship found that the plaintiff was entitled to credit for Rs. 3,485 for her capital, but held that the defendant was entitled to the amount of his counter-claim for Rs. 4,300 ; and in the result he gave a decree for the defendant for the amount to be found due on the taking of the account by the solicitors of the parties, with costs and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent.

THE Government of Bengal, in noticing, in connection with the work of the Calcutta Medical Institutions, the death of the late Major J. F. Evans, of the Medical College, pay a tribute to the "devoted labours in the treatment of plague cases," which eventually cost Major Evans his life, and remark, very truly, that the Indian Medical Service lost in the late Resident Physician "an officer of exceptional promise." Sir John Woodburn has a word for the living also as well as for the dead, noting not only that numerous structural improvements on a large scale have lately been carried out in the several hospitals, but also that "smaller matters do not escape the notice of the Inspector-General, and almost everywhere little changes are being introduced, which do not cost much, and yet which all help to promote the comfort of the patients." An encomium which all who know Coolnel Hendley will readily believe is well deserved.

THE report is current that the Viceroy will visit Mysore and Bangalore in September, and possibly Ootacamund also.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 10th June, 1899, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1898, of 360,964 maunds and Rs. 92,024 in the earnings.

IT may be worth reminding our readers that from the 1st inst. all cheques (whether for sums over, or under, Rs. 20) will have to bear a one-anna stamp, under Act II of 1899, Sch. I—21.

MR. DONALD, in charge of the Mianwali outpost, Bannu district, has been granted privilege leave for one month and 22 days from the 10th of July ; during his absence Sardar Muhammad Yusaf will hold charge of Mianwali.

IT is intended to introduce the Bill for the protection of foreign telegrams published by Indian newspapers at the next meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council on the 14th instant. The bill will then be referred to Local Governments.

MR. LOUIS DANE, Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government, has defered taking leave till October. Probably as their term of secretariat experience is completed, Mr. Fenton and Mr. Maynard will also leave the office for district work in the autumn.

IN writing of the jail administration in the N.-W. P. and Oudh the other day, the Allahabad Central Jail was spoken of as having earned an insignificant sum during the year, whereas the Allahabad District Jail was intended. The Allahabad Central Jail made Rs. 17-5 a head ; the Allahabad District Jail 2 annas a head.

A SERIOUS boating accident, in which many lives are reported to have been lost, occurred on Sunday last on the Banas river, which separates Jeypur territory from Tonk. The ferry, after leaving the Jeypur side, struck on a rock which is covered in flood time and sank almost immediately. The majority of the passengers are believed to have been drowned.

PLANTERS in Southern India will be interested to learn that the Mysore Government has decided to levy no fresh fee for the execution in Mysore of a second or succeeding warrant issued against one and the same person by British Courts under Act XIII of 1859. It has also sanctioned three extra Police Inspectors for the Coffee tracts, eligible Europeans being engaged if procurable.

THE invasion of the Chenar Bagh at Srinagar by ladies and families seems to have provoked a good deal of not unjustified heart-burning. There is a great deal to be said for the complaints of our correspondents and the unwritten rule hitherto respected of reserving this camping ground for bachelors suited nearly everybody. Most people who visit Srinagar next season will be glad to see the innovation of this year dropped by consent.

BAZAAR rumour in Kabul maintains that correspondence is taking place between the Amir and the Russian Government on the subject of railway extension to Herat with the prospect of further prolongation to Kandhar. The Amir, however, does not incline to the proposal. It is also reported that Russia is making constant flattering overtures to "the Shah of Bokhara with handsome presents in order to enlarge friendship," but even rumour does not affect to guess what secret aim is at the bottom of these attentions.

AMONG other items of up-to-date equipment Mysore has a Director of Meteorology all to itself. From Mr. Cook's report just issued it appears that there are 175 rain gauge stations in Mysore. This gives one rain-guage to every 150 square miles of territory : whereas a reference to Mr. John Eliot's report shows that taking the whole Indian Empire with the rain-guages of the Native States thrown in, there is only one rain-gauge to every 600 square miles. Either then Mysore has been running riot in rain-gauges, or India is unduly parsimonious.

THE local *Mail* hears that in some Madras districts, especially in those where there was scarcity last year, the ryots are experiencing the very greatest difficulty in obtaining loans from money-lenders even at 33 per cent. per annum, and they are therefore finding it extremely hard to pay the current kists and the deferred kists of last year. It is said that money is very scarce in many parts. Anyhow the money-lenders are obdurate ; and the situation is such that we cannot help thinking Government would do well to make some special enquiries on the subject.

SIRDAR ABDUL SAMAD KHAN, an old refugee from Kandahar, at the special request of the Amir went to Kabul last month where he was received with honour and having been given satisfactory assurances of goodwill by the Amir, has returned to Peshawar to arrange for the move of his own family, and his four brothers to Kabul. The Sirdar is taking with him handsome presents and Indian curiosities for the Amir. Sirdar Mohammad Yusaf Khan and Sirdar Muhammad Sadiq Khan, sons of the late Sirdar Abdul Rahim Khan of Kabul, and relatives of Ayub Khan, have also received permission to return to Afghanistan. Several other refugees have petitioned for leave to return, and the Amir appears to be inclined to grant pardon to them in order to strengthen his Government.

THE Recorder of Rangoon recently had before him the case for dissolution of marriage brought by Princess Taik Yin Pyn Byn, a grand-daughter of the late King Mindoon, against her husband Maung Po Yan, a clerk in the Executive Engineer's Office, Burma Railways, and Mah May, his divorced wife. The Princess charged the accused with cruelty and other misdeeds, including a threat to kill her and her mother for which cause she left him. The husband said his mother-in-law was to blame for the trouble, and added that as the Princess would not return to him, he took back his first wife from whom he had been divorced previous to his marriage with the petitioner, and remarried her. He was willing to live with and provide for and maintain the petitioner as his wife. Eventually the husband consented to a decree for divorce, on the condition that petitioner paid his costs and that the allegations made by petitioner regarding cruelty should be withdrawn. This was done.

THE last annual report of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Branch of the Countess of Dufferin Fund is a record of steady progress, the total number of patients treated rising from 380,799 to 392,352. The Committee, however, regret to notice that the number of in-patients declined by nearly six per cent. This is said to be in accordance with the experience of dispensaries generally in the Province, and has been attributed in many cases to the healthy character of the year, malaria having been less prevalent than in 1897. It is also due, perhaps, to the changes in the staff of some of the larger hospitals, which have unfortunately been of great frequency during the year. One notices with satisfaction that several of the local reports such as those from Benares, Lucknow and Moradabad lay stress on the fact that the number of strictly purdahnashin lady patients is steadily increasing. We observe also that the private services of lady doctors are in some cases highly appreciated and largely requisitioned. The results of the past year appear to the Committee to be encouraging both in respect of education and medical relief.

THERE seems to have been some blundering in regard to the provision of a new and more powerful light on the Alguada reef off the coast of Burma, writes a contemporary. The existing light had for some years been condemned as unsatisfactory, or at all events captains of sea-going vessels had asked that, if a more powerful light could not be provided, a second light should be put up on Cape Negrais on the Bassein coast. Last September it was decided to place a new light on the Alguada reef, and the apparatus was ordered from Home, the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma apparently understanding from the explanation of the Superintendent of Light Houses that it would have a thirty-mile range instead of a nineteen-mile range, as at present. "It is now understood that the range of the light will not be increased. It is a matter for regret that the Superintendent has made a mistake in the matter. . . Had his Honour been aware that the radius of the new light would not exceed, that of the old one, it is not unlikely that he would have decided against the proposal to provide a new lamp." In fact, unless the light house itself is altered and the lamp raised 91 feet higher than it now stands, mariners will get no more benefit from the new lamp than they did from the old.

THE recent raids on the Bannu border, though of no political importance, have become sufficiently serious to call for special measures on the part of local authorities, and on Wednesday last a council of Magistrates and Police assembled at Latammar, at which the following officers were present : Mr. L. White King, C.S.I., Deputy Commissioner of Kohat; Mr Palin, D. S. P. Kohat, Mr Mercer, Commandant Border Military Police, Kohat ; Mr. Gunter, Deputy Commissioner, Bannu ; and Mr Johns on, Assistant Commissioner, Bannu. The three serious dacoity cases which have occurred on the Kohat-Bannu border were gone into at length, and the complicity of the Waziri clans and outlaws fully discussed. The chief offenders among the Waziris were the Sperkai and Hafi Khel sections. These two sections have already been made to pay very heavily for their past misdeeds by the Deputy Commissioner of Bannu ; and it is feared that, if further heavy fines are imposed, their banks will suspend payment altogether, and it will be necessary to resort to other measures of a severer and more effective nature, to adequately punish them. To prevent further depredations into British territory, 50 men of the Border Military Police from Kohat and 50 men of the Khan of Teri's levies have been located at the most vulnerable points, and a complete system of patrolling by night has been organised. The Military Garrisons at Forts Latammar and Bahadur Khel have also received orders to assist when occasion requires. A joint report of the whole proceedings of the Conference will shortly be submitted to Government by Mr. L. White King and Mr. A. H. Gunter.

MAJOR-GEN. H. TROTTER, commanding the Home District, and chairman of the executive committee of the Royal Military Tournament, has published an order in which he expresses his high appreciation of the exemplary conduct of all the troops employed at the Agricultural Hall during the Royal Military Tournament, and of the admirable manner in which the many and various duties devolving upon them were performed. General Trotter remarks that "when all vied with one another in zeal and earnestness it would be invidious to single out individuals for special mention. The smartness of the men at all times and the fact that not a single serious report has been brought to his notice are, in his opinion, the strongest evidence of the good discipline that prevails and the determination of all ranks to maintain the reputation of her Majesty's naval and military forces."

FLEET PAYMASTER JOHN A. WOOD, of the first class cruiser Niobe, was brought before a naval court-martial at Devonport, on June 14, on two charges : first embezzlement, and secondly, with want of care when in charge of a large sum of money, and allowing it to be stolen. The case arose out of the robbery of over 1,000l. from the cruiser while she was lying in the harbour at Devonport. Mr. Wood absolutely denied the embezzlement charges, and all the witnesses testified that when he reported the robbery the prisoner readily answered every question put to him by his superior officers and the police. Yesterday Assist. Paymaser C. Roberts testified that in December, when prisoner went on leave, 1,700l. was left in his charge in the public chest, and stated that the prisoner was always careful, both in keeping the accounts and in the care of the public money entrusted to his charge. W. Best, prisoner's servant, deposed that on Jan 3, when the money was missed, nothing was disarranged in prisoner's cabin. The case for the prosecution was concluded, and the court adjourned.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RIOTS IN SPAIN.

FIERCE STREET FIGHTING.

LONDON, JULY 2.

The rioters at Valencia have barricaded the streets and fierce fighting has taken place with the troops, the latter firing volleys amongst the crowd.

At Badalona, near Barcelona, the mob shot three and wounded nine Municipal Councillors.

Riots are also reported at other places in Spain.

THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS.

JOHANNESBURG FEELS THE PINCH OF WANT.

JULY 3.

The tension of the crisis with the Transvaal is causing a complete stoppage of business at Johannesburg, where great destitution is already being experienced.

A green-book published at Pretoria shows that the Transvaal in a series of despatches has repudiated the suzerainty of Great Britain.

THE RETURN OF CAPTAIN DREYFUS.

AFFECTING MEETINGS WITH HIS WIFE.

Since his return to France Captain Dreyfus has had three affecting interviews with his wife.

He informed an officer of the cruiser Sfax that he bears no grudge to anybody.

RESIGNATION OF ANOTHER CONSERVATIVE.

Mr. R. G. Webster, Conservative member for St. Pancras (East), has resigned his seat.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

The Bombay mails of the 17th ultimo arrived at Brindisi, on the 30th ultimo.

ADEN, JULY 3.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Sutlej, with mails of the 23rd ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 4 a.m., to-day, and the s. s. Oriental, for Colombo and Australia, an hour later.

ARRIVALS IN SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 3.

Amongst the recent arrivals in Simla is Major-General de Bourbel (retired), who is understood to now represent the Syndicate which has been formed for the construction of Electric Tramway up the Kangra Valley, where considerable traffic in tea, minerals, and general produce is expected.

WEEKLY PLAGUE RETURNS.

INCREASE IN THE MORTALITY.

The plague returns for the week ending last Saturday show a considerable increase, the mortality having risen from 470 in the previous seven days to 733 this week, the advance being due to more deaths in the Bombay Presidency outside Bombay City. Bombay City returns 45 deaths, Karachi one, Bombay Presidency 646, Madras Presidency four, the Punjab two, Mysore State twenty, Hyderabad State five, Calcutta nine, and Howrah one death.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN GEACH.

Captain Geach, 4th Dragoon Guards, died at Murree, last Saturday, of enteric fever, while Lieutenant McClellan, Quartermaster, 2nd Connaught Rangers, died at Meerut, on the same day, of heat apoplexy.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Blackett, lately Commandant, 16th Company Western Division, Artillery, Aden, remains at home until the next trooping season.

Major Cleeve is posted from the Staff College to the 58th Field Battery at Kamptee.

Captain Graham, J. Battery, R. H. A., becomes Adjutant, Royal Horse and Field Artillery, Kirkee, vice Campbell, vacated, on promotion.

Major Mortimer, 1st North Staffords has been selected for promotion to half-pay Lieutenant-Colonelcy.

ST. JOHN'S DISPENSARY.

OPENING OF A PURDAH WARD.

POONA, JULY 3.

The Lord Bishop of Bombay performed the interesting ceremony of opening a new Purdah Ward, belonging to St. John's Dispensary, in connection with the work carried out by the Cowley Fathers and the Wantage Sisters. A good number of ladies and gentlemen had assembled.

The Bishop arrived at five, and proceeded to the Ward. After reading some prayers, his Lordship declared the building open, and, in doing so, spoke of the good work done by the dispensary for a long time, and was pleased to see so many present. His Lordship asked those present to tell their friends about the good work the Mission was doing, which should always on every occasion be advertised as much as possible. He trusted the good work done would be greatly developed, as a means of helping them, who had under God's providence been placed in charge of this land, to discharge the duties and obligations they owed to the people of the land.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE ENTERTAINMENTS.

The following dates are notified for Government House engagements during the coming season:—August 3rd and 29th, small dances; on the 18th, ball; September 19th, small dance; on the 28th, ball; and on October 3rd, evening reception.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

There were 35 cases and 26 deaths in the City, to-day, and the total mortality 42; in the Cantonment 12 cases and 7 deaths.

CRICKET.

LORD SANDHURST'S ELEVEN VS. KIRKEE.

The first cricket match of Ganeshkhind was played between Lord Sandhurst's eleven and Kirkee. The weather was favourable.

Kirkee won the toss, and went in, making 85 runs, of which Mr. Gosling and Sergeant Rishworth made 24 and 28, respectively. Mr. Deas took nine wickets at the cost of 33 runs.

Lord Sandhurst's eleven made 115 runs, Mr. Sale and Captain Greig contributing 55 and 30. The rest were minor scores. Farrier Winterbottom took nine wickets, giving 34 runs.

As time was left, Kirkee went in for their second venture, and made 109 runs.

The game ended in favour of the home team by 25 runs.

THE UNREST AMONGST THE KARACHI KHOJAS.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR AN AMICABLE SETTLEMENT.

KARACHI, JULY 3.

The hearing of the complaints and counter-complaints in the Khoja assault cases came on before the the City Magistrate, to-day. An application for postponement being made on the ground that a deputation of leading members of the Khoja community from Bombay was expected to arrive here on Thursday, to arrange an amicable settlement of matters in dispute outside the Court, the Magistrate accordingly granted the application, fixing Friday next for the hearing.

The notice calling upon seven members of the community to furnish security of Rs. 1,000 each, was also fixed for the same day.

The Court was densely packed with Khojas.

HYDERABAD AND LONDON COMPANIES.

POINTS FOR ELUCIDATION.

SECUNDERABAD, JULY 3.

Complications are said to have arisen in regard to the two companies which were recently floated in London. One is known as the Godavery Valley Collieries, with £150,000 capital, and the Godavery Estate, Limited, the capital of which is £350,000. The zemindar of Ramanayeram and Mulloor, in Hyderabad territory, who was put down as one of the directors of both the companies, denies any knowledge of the companies, and adds that he gave no authority to anyone to publish his name as a director. The Mahomedan pleader, who was set down as solicitor to the companies, also denies his connection, saying that he was approached about eight months ago by one Krishnama Charry and offered the post of solicitor to the companies on Rs. 400 per month, but he had heard nothing more since.

The Nizam's Government having instituted enquiries into the matter, elicited the fact that the zemindar, about two years ago, entered into negotiations with Krishnama Charry and a German, named Heinfell, for certain mining rights in his zemindary, which lies in Hyderabad territory, but the Nizam's Government contend that he had no authority or power to do even this, and that they certainly granted no concessions to the two companies in London.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS IN ENGLAND.

THE THIRD TEST MATCH AT LEEDS.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires:—Great disappointment is generally felt at the abondonment of the third test match between the Australian and English cricketers at Leeds, as England was thus baulked of a fair chance of victory.

Brown, Quaife, Hearne, Briggs and Young replaced Townsend, Jessop, Tyldesle, Meade, and Rhodes. The Committee invited Shrewsbury also, who declined, showing, it is thought, some lack of stamina.

The wicket was slow, and in their first innings the Australians made the poorest exhibition since their arrival, the total amounting to 172. Worrall's fearless 76 was alone noteworthy. The English fielding was excellent, notably that of Lilley, the wicket-keeper. Briggs and Young justified their inclusion in the team, the latter taking four wickets for 30.

England's 220 in the first innings on a weakened wicket was most creditable. The partnership of Hayward and Lilley produced 93. Trumble was the most successful bowler for the visitors.

The second innings yesterday provided a sensation, Hearne performing the hat trick at the expense of Hill, Gregory and Noole, the two last earning their spectacles. Trumper, Trumble, Kelly and Lever subsequently saved the situation, and raised the total to 224, leaving England 177 to win. This was the end, as torrents of rain last night and more to-day rendered play impossible, and the match had to be drawn.

A painful incident occurred on Thursday night, Briggs being seized with an epileptic fit, after which he did not play in the match.

THANA NEWS.

Our local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—Mr. G. Monteath, I. C. S., Assistant Collector and First Class Magistrate of the Kalyan Division, is invested with additional power under the provisions of Section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure in the Thana District. Mr. A. G. Edie, Divisional Forest Officer, North Thana, is going on privilege leave of absence for three months.

On the recommendation of the local Government, the Government of India has been pleased to pay a sum of Rs. 8,785 from the Imperial Treasury to the Bhewndi Municipality towards the expenditure which that body has made during the prevalence of bubonic plague at Bhewndi, in the Thana District.

A young man of bad repute has been arrested by Head Constable Visram, of the District Police, at Coorla, and was brought here in charge of the police, on Thursday last, in order to place him before Rao Bahadur Sitaram Damodhar Ovalekar, First Class Special Magistrate of Coorla-Bandora Sub-Division, in Salsette, under the provisions of Chapter 8 (Sections 109 and 110) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act 5, of 1898.

Mr. Benjamin Ezekiel has lodged a complaint in the Court of Rao Bahadur Daji Govind Gupte, First Class Special Magistrate of Thana, against Benjamin Jacob Bendrikar and three others, employed in Messrs. Croft and Mody's Bone Mills, for voluntarily causing grievous hurt to the complainant, in Tembi Street, on the night of Sunday last. Mr. Benjamin Ezekiel is now under the medical treatment of the Civil Surgeon of Thana.

Rao Bahadur Anna Gopal Kotwal, Huzar Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate of Thana, has tried a Marwadi, named Goolab, who was charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to a plate-layer on the G. I. P. Railway Line between Thana and Bhandup stations, and postponed the case until to-morrow. The accused, who was released on bail, on Monday last, has engaged the services of Mr. Nilkant Ramchandra Kotwal, pleader of the District Courts of Thana, to defend the case.

Rama Siva, a coffee-house keeper at the Bandora station, who was arrested by Mr. Pragjee Bhai, Line Inspector, for stealing wooden sleepers from the premises of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, was tried at Thana by Mr. A. L. M. Wood, I. C. S., Assistant Collector and First Class Magistrate of the Bassein Division, and discharged for want of evidence, on Wednesday last.

Dead rats were found in the Marathi School, No. 2, located in Shet Ratansi Premji's chawl, in the heart of the town, close to the office of the Collector of Thana, and the school was closed for a week by orders of Khan Bahadur Framroze Ardesir Mooe, L. M. and S., plague authority of Thana, on Wednesday last.

A Maratha woman was found suffering from bubonic fever in Patoba's chawl, Kharkar Street, on Thursday, and removed to the plague hospital, where she died in the evening. A Marwadi died near Saraswat Mandir, and a Mussalman boy in Mahagiri, and also a Maratha woman in Charai, on Friday last. Their houses were disinfected and the inmates segregated. The old quarantine camp near the railway station is now brought into use.

Six births (2 males and 4 females) and nine deaths were registered in the town of Thana during the past week.

Twenty-eight cents rain fell here on Wednesday, fifty-six cents on Thursday, and thirty-one cents on Friday. The total fall to Friday, June 30, was twenty-one inches and sixteen cents; total fall to same date last year 1898, twenty-five inches and twenty-six cents.

THE Gaekwar of Baroda brought his visit to Simla to a close yesterday. His Highness makes a tour in the north of the Punjab, visiting Peshawar, Lahore, Amritsar and other places, and not improbably will extend his journey by a trip into Kashmir.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

THE HILL CAPITAL IN THE RAINS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 29.

THE fog blows in at the open window. The sound of rain is continuously upon the roof. The Mall, which a fortnight ago was thick in dust, and a week since as deep in mud, is now getting washed clean and hard, little water channels forming on every side, and the bed rock of Simla road making cropping up in all directions, so that ponies begin to clatter instead of slipping, and rickshaws to bump uneasily down hill, where the red warnings, "drive slowly," stand thickest on the side posts and as a rule are neglected. The moist heavy air damps clothes hanging on the wall, and covers boots with a soft crop of mould in a night, while waterproofs get sodden and topees collapse with wet. The memsahib's steaming team of blanketed jhampanies must up and down the roads all the same, for A. D. C. practices have to be attended and dances gone to, whether it rains or is fine; so ponies get used to being rained upon, and if the syce's and hill coolie's need of soap cries louder into the atmosphere of narrow roads and crowded entrance porch, than when these willing servitors were dry, this is partly because the air itself is rainwashed, and the absence of the irritating dust of the hot weather makes contamination from other sources the more noticeable. We have our compensations in the lovely breaks between the downpours, when the sun creeps out over the hill sides, and the delicate green, that covers what a fortnight ago was but bare rock, is illuminated under clinging masses of white fleecy cloud and shadow, where pink merges into purple and purple into grey, while the swollen waters of the Sutlej gleam below upon the blue horizon of the plains to the south, and the cold snowy peaks emerge above from the rain mists towards Thibet, a world in themselves of solitude and peace.

The local events of the week have included dances at Viceregal Lodge and at Barnes Court; also a lecture given by Mrs. Hendley at the Young Women's Christian Association, and the arrival of the Gaekwar of Baroda, in whose honour an evening party is to be given at Viceregal Lodge to-night. The proceedings in the Legislative Council last Friday have already been reported in your columns. The measure then introduced, for facilitating the transfer of the shares of Indian Companies in London, has since been followed by an important notification, also directed to the benefit of commercial enterprise in this country. I refer to the scheme, to which somewhat grudging assent seems to have been given by the Secretary of State, for the lending, in times of financial stringency, of a certain margin of the treasury balance to the Presidency Banks. This will probably be welcomed even more as an earnest of the desire of the Government of India to work hand in hand with the commercial community than for the actual benefits it will itself confer. In any case it is undoubtedly a sign of the times.

Talking of recent important official announcements, I should not omit to refer to the scheme, the details of which have now been published, for improving the value of the appointments of judges of the High Courts in India, also for removing some of the disabilities under which district judges labour. That such improvement has not come a moment too soon no one will deny who has seen district judgeships passing into the hands of mere boys in the service, and the ever increasing difficulty experienced in filling up High Court posts which ought to attract the best legal talent in the land, and were able to do so not many years back, though they have now become so undesirable that few barristers in really large practice care to accept them.

Talk in Simla still turns a good deal upon the Transvaal crisis, though the excitement which was roused on the evening of the dance at Viceregal Lodge, when it was rumoured that fifteen thousand men were to be despatched from India, has now died away, only the most sanguine of subalterns clinging to the notion that there is still prospect of their seeing service against the Boers. In this connection it is perhaps to be regretted that the United Service Institute of Simla, being as it is the leading military association in India, does not lend itself to the discussion of the immediate problems of the hour. The room was filled to overflowing last Wednesday, when Colonel Sinclair gave his exceedingly interesting lecture before the institute on the Second Sikh War, but I venture to think that if the topic had been,—not a war which was finished half a century ago,—but let us say, how best to overrun the Transvaal, the chairman would not have been met with silence when he invited discussion upon it. Despite its antiquity, however, the Second Sikh War is of very particular interest in Simla, since it was the campaign which finally won to Great Britain the fair province in which the summer capital of the Indian empire is situated. Vitality was given to the subject by the production of an actual letter written by Sir Colin Campbell, who commanded the brigade which turned the bloody fight of Chillianwala, if not into a British victory, at least into a drawn struggle. This letter was written to the father of Captain Wickham, who is now in Simla, congratulating him in connection with the splendid services rendered by the gallant 61st (the Second Gloucestershire Regiment), which, though hotly engaged in front and rear itself, found two companies to cover an exposed flank of a force which was next to it and in difficulties, thereby preventing disaster. A fact which Colonel Sinclair might also have mentioned, is that until comparatively recently a British map, compiled at the time of the battle, was preserved in the district "kutcherry" upon the spot, which indicated the relative positions occupied by the opposing forces, before and after the engagement, and showed how nearly a great British defeat the Chillianwala fight was. Even to-day the visitor to the battle-field may see the almost impenetrable jungle through which Lord Gough's army forced its way to the enemy's main position, dotted with the ruins of Sikh earthen forts, so hidden in the undergrowth that regiments stumbled against them before they had any other intimation of their existence.

Telegraphic intimation is being daily expected here of the issue at home of the report of the Currency Commission. The delay is not in any way surprising, for before giving to the world so important a pronouncement as the report of this Commission is likely to be, Sir Henry Fowler would naturally consult the India Office and the Home Government unofficially, and to do this must necessarily take a little time. The period of suspense, however, cannot be much further prolonged. Otherwise the report could not be presented to Parliament before the Session closes. It will be within the memory of your readers that Lord George Hamilton promised some time since, on behalf of the Home Government, that no action in connection with the Currency should be taken until the matter had been discussed in Parliament. The fulfilment of this promise involves postponement of action for at least a fortnight after issue, for it is the reasonable custom for a report to lie on the table of the House for about a week, to enable members to make themselves acquainted with its contents before debate on it takes place. The arrangement in this case is in the interests of the silverites, who will no doubt take the opportunity to once more beat the big drum of their creed, if it is only to the tune of the dead march. For the conclusion is a foregone one, that there is to be no backsliding from the policy which has already changed the currency of the Indian Empire from a silver basis to a gold one, and to which the Commission is now to give the finishing touch by securing absolute convertibility. Gold, meanwhile, continues to dribble into the Indian treasuries, and there is every probability that by the time action is taken the two crores of gold reserve which Sir James Westland announced in his budget speech last March, will have grown to three million sterling—no insignificant nest egg for that affianced couple, the Government of India and the pound sterling, to begin life upon.

COLONEL W. LOCH, Late Political Resident at Baghdad, has arrived in Simla, whence he goes on to Katmandu, to succeed the late Colonel Muir as Resident in Nepal.

THE date and place of play for the Indian Polo Association Championship Cup are still unfixed, but the tournament will take place either at Lucknow or Umballa, as decided by the majority of votes of the teams who have entered before November 15th.

THE FAR EAST.

AMERICA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

THE NEW JAPANESE LOAN.

ANTI-FOREIGN AGITATION AT WUCHOW.

HONGKONG, JUNE 17.

GENERAL OTIS, the Governor-General, and the U.S. Peace Commissioners are at loggerheads. 'Twas ever thus. Even in the Christianising of the heathen the different agencies are frequently found not to be in absolute accord. General Otis has reported that the conciliatory policy adopted towards the natives by the Peace Commissioners has entirely undone all the work of the past four months, and made the Filipinos more hopeful of fooling the United States than ever. And General Otis continues to blunder on in his campaign against the Filipinos. With the disastrous effects of the removal of the American troops from Pasig, Pateros and Taguig still fresh in his mind, the Governor-General has ordered another backward movement in the withdrawal of the troops from the district of San Isidro. It is stated that General Lawton is furious at being recalled. He had advanced as far as San Isidro, where he had established a strong position, and by this time he would have cleared the country of rebels as far as Dagupan had he been allowed to proceed. The friendly Filipinos are losing faith in the Americans, as when the districts evacuated by the U.S. troops are re-occupied by the rebels large numbers of the Filipinos who welcomed the Americans get their throats cut.

The Americans on abandoning San Isidro and other towns posted proclamations offering dols. 30 each for Mauser rifles brought to them. In reply the rebels surreptitiously posted proclamations inside the American lines offering dols. 60 for every Krag-Jorgensen rifle. Aguinaldo sentenced Colonel Arguelles, the last peace envoy, to be executed, but subsequently commuted the sentence to twelve years' penal servitude. The movement for which the Governor-General has mobilised the troops is the last of the season. The plan is to clear the Laguna again, and then sweep down and across to Cavite, wiping out all the rebels who have been left alone so long near Paranaque. Operations will then cease till next dry season, November or so. General Miles has left the United States for Manila to supersede General Otis as Governor-General of the Philippines.

MANILA, June 12, 4-10 p. m.

General Lawton has scoured the country Southward from the Pasig and Laguna de Bay to beyond Paranaque. The general line of troops then advanced to Paranaque. There were few casualties on the American side, but many cases of sunstroke. The enemy quickly vanished as the troops advanced, making little or no stand.

The Law Courts commenced working to-day, and are giving general satisfaction to the Europeans and natives.

REPORTED DEATH OF GENERAL LUNA.

MANILA, June 13, 5-33 p.m.

It is reported here that General Luna paid a visit to Aguinaldo whose body guard shot him down, inflicting wounds from which he ultimately died.

The rebels on the southern side of the city have been demoralised by General Lawton's advance beyond Paranaque, and are falling back on the town of Imuz.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO ARCHDEACON WARREN.

Many of our readers will regret to learn that Archdeacon Warren sustained a fatal accident at Fukuyama. It appears he was looking over one of the mission houses, and in going down to inspect a cellar, he fell ten steps. He walked back to the house at which he was staying, but complained of his head and lay down in the hope that the rest would do it good. Apparently he lapsed into unconsciousness, from which he never recovered. Evidently there had been a rupture of one of the blood-vessels of the brain, caused by the fall. Medical assistance was telegraphed for, but despite all that the foreign and Japanese doctors could do, he gradually sank.—*Chronicle.*

TROUBLE WITH THE LOLOS.

YACHOW (SZECHUEN), MAY 13,

Various reports reach us here of trouble among the Lolos down in the Ningyuanfu Valley. The magistrate at Huoilichow has been degraded from office on account of some harsh measures taken against them, and also the magistrate at Yuehshiting. Some twenty or more of the Lolos are said to be killed, but it is difficult to learn all the details. The fact is there is chronic trouble along the Lolo border, and wherever and however there is a chance for robbery, tribesmen are not slow to take advantage of the Chinese, and these again to repay the Lolos in their own coin whenever it is safe to do so.

At this season of the year, when traffic in 'the white wax insect' is brisk and large sums of money are being carried along the road, the Lolos are stimulated into abnormal activity, and hence the reported trouble.

THE RULE OF THE RIFLE.

HOW AGUINALDO MAINTAINS DISCIPLINE.

El Progreso states that by order of the Revolutionary Government, Captain Manuel Rodriquez of the engineer corps has been shot. From the same source we gather that General Luna is at present at Bayamban in the province of Pangasinan. Senor Orestes Marcaida, a well-known figure in Manila, has been appointed his A.D.C.

A court-martial held on the 25th of May in the centre of Luzon, composed of the revolutionary General Alejandrino and Colonels Leyba and Roman, has degraded Col. Arguelles and sentenced him to twelve years' imprisonment, presumably for associating with Americans in Manila.

THE ANTI-FOREIGN PROCLAMATION AT WUCHOW.

The anti-foreign Wuchow placard has not been followed by any others of a similar description. The placard itself was written, not printed; so that it seems now apparent that the anti-foreign 'agitation' at Wuchow was exaggerated. The people of Wuchow are ordinarily much better behaved to foreigners than perhaps those of most Chinese cities. Still, where there is smoke there is fire, and where there is an anti-foreign placard the spirit of incendiarism is striving to inflame the mob. It is, at first, by no means easy to predict whether the anti-foreign feeling will quietly smoulder away, or suddenly burst into a blaze. Some foreigners have been by experience to consider even one single placard dangerous.

Even though they often fail, as in this instance, to provoke the people to violence, they seldom fail to inflict some pecuniary loss upon the missionary societies. Placards which libel their agent and scare timid enquirers away, seriously interfere with the legitimate business of these societies; and, during the last fifty years, may have caused them the loss of many thousands of pounds. It may be their duty to take joyfully the spoiling of their goods in this fashion; as, also, to rejoice when men say all manner of evil against them falsely; but such placards can never reflect any credit upon their authors. Therefore the "Literati" ought to abandon abuse; and either embrace Christianity, or, if they prefer to prolong their opposition, betake themselves to serious argument based upon a study of the classics and the Christian Scriptures.—*China Mail.*

THE NEW JAPANESE FOREIGN LOAN.

The facts as to the new foreign loan have now been published in the "Official Gazette." They are these:—

I.—The loan amounts to ten million pounds sterling worth of 4 per cent. bonds, which are underwritten by a syndicate composed of the Yokahama Specie Bank, Parr's Bank, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and the Chartered Bank.

II.—The bonds are not registered, and have the coupons attached. Their denominations are expressed in English pounds sterling; namely, £50, £100, £500.

III.—The rate of interest is 4 per cent.

IV.—With regard to the redemption of the bonds, they are to run for a period of 10 years, counting from January 1st, 1899, after which redemption is to commence and be completed in 45 years, the bonds to be redeemed each year being determined by lot.

V.—The interest will be paid in June and December every year.

VI.—The amount of the loan is to be paid over to Japan in six instalments, commencing from June 1899, and the first half year's interest will be paid in December of the same year.

It will be seen from the above that the bonds differ from ordinary Japanese consols in three respects: first, their denominations are expressed in sterling, not in *yen*; secondly, their unredeemed period is to be 10 years instead of 5; thirdly, their redemption is to occupy 45 years instead of 50. Concerning the cost of this loan to Japan, an easy calculation shows that for 90 million *yen* which she now receives, she will have paid back 226 millions by the year 1949, when the redemption is to be completed. The total would be 238 millions were the bonds to run for a full period of 10 years before redemption commences; but by reckoning from January 1st, 1899, and making the first half-yearly payment of interest in December of the same year, the period prior to redemption is in reality reduced to 9 1-2 years. Thus stated, the figures seem to show that Japan pays 136 million *yen* for the accommodation of 90 millions now given to her. But we have to remember that money is worth at least 8 per cent. in this country. Hence, adopting the same rule of simple interest, and assuming that the proceeds of the loan can be productively utilized at once, another short calculation shows that the sum actually accruing from the loan by the year 1949 will be 243 1-4 million *yen*, and since the sum paid will aggregate to 238 millions, as shown above, the net benefit realised by Japan will be 17 1-4 million *yen*. Of course these figures do not apply if the money is devoted to unproductive purposes, as armaments. The results would be larger, also, if the interest were compounded, but we confine ourselves to an easily intelligible statement.—*Japan Mail.*

THE SOCIAL GULF IN INDIA:

AND THE BRIDGE OF SPORT.

UNDER the title of "Polo and Politics," "Padre" ale, who is still well remembered in India, contributes a very interesting article to "Blackwood" showing the extent to which sport in India, but more particularly polo, creates a common bond between native and European.

FRONTIER POLO.

In the history of polo, writes Mr. Dale, it would be difficult to find a more picturesque presentment of the game, even in its Eastern home, than during the polo-week at Gilgit. There the wild frontier tribes are represented, and, with the barbaric pomp and pageantry dear to the heart of the untutored son of the East, men whose feuds have been the cause of some of our worst frontier troubles meet in friendly rivalry. Last year it was the teams representing Hunza and Nagar, names of sinister import to those who are responsible for the government of our Indian frontier, which met in the finals of the Gilgit tournament.

Those who have seen twelve of those teams ride on to the ground at the beginning of the Gilgit week are never likely to forget it. Each team of twelve horsemen, in the brilliant dress of their tribe headed by their Raja and their band, advanced with the majesty, they consider due to their own dignity on any public or semi-official occasion. Their musicians on weird instruments herald their approaching triumph, for all have the most implicit faith in themselves and their fellow-tribesmen, and never believe in the possibility of defeat before it actually comes. With the fortunes of the game the music is triumphant or sad, according as the tribesmen press victoriously on their adversaries or are pressed by them.

The game, indeed, is very different to the play shown by the Royal Horse Guards or the Inniskillings on the velvet lawns of Hurlingham or Ranelagh, but it is hearty and skilful nevertheless, and is marked by some surprising feats of horsemanship. The hill-ponies are handy, and are managed with consummate skill, and though under the unwieldy saddles and strange trappings they seem all too small for their high-turbaned riders they prove themselves fully equal to their part in the game. The raja of the side which has the right to begin grasps his stick and ball in his right and followed by the other players, gallops at full stretch to the centre of the ground, throws the ball up, and hits it while in the air. This starts the game, and wild shouts and clashing of sticks, and the thud of the galloping hoofs mingle with strange music, and stir the pulses even of the self-possessed European onlooker, while they rouse the impulsive Easterns to a perfect frenzy. Backwards and forwards dash the players, heedless of any blow that does not disable them, and taking in good part whatever the fortune of the day may bring. No places are kept, with the exception of that of the goal-keepers, who remain to guard the posts, and do not go up into the game at all. The other twenty-two players dash hither and thither, apparently in the wildest confusion, but always in chase of the flying ball. They have fewrules but much enthusiasm, the best of good fellowship prevails, and the sight may well give food for serious reflection to our politicians, whose thoughts, it may be, seldom turn to sport. For here there is something more than a mere phase of sport. This eager play is the symbol of the influence that prevails to break down the barriers of race, and bind together in amity the fellow-subjects of the East and West.

THE SOCIAL GULF.

Every thoughtful man who has spent any time in our Indian empire must have been struck with the yawning chasm that divides the Englishman and the native. The social standards of these classes are indeed widely different, and each regards the ways and customs of the other with the contempt born of utter lack of comprehension. Both the habits and social amusement of the Englishman are ridiculous to the native, whose names for our picnics and fancy dress balls known to him as the fool's dinner "(pagal khana") and fools' dance ("pagali nautch"), are typical of his attitude of mind towards them; while few need to be reminded of the kindly scorn of our fellow countrymen for the ways of those whose misfortune it is not only to be born of another nation, but that nation a dark-skinned one.

Yet daily and hourly in the official life of that vast country these two classes meet, and the whole machinary of Government depends on their amicable and loyal co-operation. Our statesmen, both at home and in India are alive to the necessity of bridging over if possible, and dividing chasm, and many various methods have been tried. These have been honestly carried out by those for whose benefit they were framed, but with what result? Native gentlemen, whose pride of race is as their very life-blood, and who are accustomed to the ready deference of their inferiors, have attended the "At Homes" of our governors, and stood in silent discomfort in scenes in which they felt they were out of place, and where their dignity was overshadowed by that of a higher power. Englishmen of position have gone to native entertainments, and have sat with wreaths of roses twined round their necks and wrists trying to look neither bored nor foolish under the infliction, and succeeding but poorly in the attempt. Each class has endeavoured to be polite and to conceal his boredom at the incomprehensible foolishness of the other; and if the Asiatic has on the whole succeeded best, this is to be attributed to his superior power of adaptability. But where the Lieutenant-Governor and the Professor have failed, quite another person has had no small share of success. The subaltern, whose knowledge is too often chiefly cram and whose highest ambition is to get into the service somehow, even if he should be the last to pass into or out of Sandhurst has opened a way of union where the highest diplomatic and scholarly minds have failed. In the simple love of sport that distinguishes him, he has struck a vein in the native character which all his superiors have failed to reach. On the polo-field the native forgets to be stiff, and the Englishman to be haughty and under the influence of their common love for a manly exercise they each discover that their adversary is a good fellow and generous opponent, and thus a sure foundation for future friendly intercourse is laid.

POLO AT MIAN MIR.

Not only do we see the wildest of the frontier men forgetting their tribal hatreds and jealousies in a tournament organised by the English resident and his subordinates at Gilgit, but in our great military cantonments English and native teams meet, and find the strongest of social bonds in doing so. No better example of this can be found than during the Christmas week at Mian Mir, when our troops are in their winter quarters; and Lahore only four miles distant, will turn out its large European and native population almost to a man to see a polo-match at the cantonments. On the ground you will see conveyances of all sorts and colours and dimensions, from the lordly barouche of the Lieutenant-Governor with its scarlet-liveried servants and well-groomed horses, down to the tiny country "ekka," the lightest and most ingenious of primitive structures, which will carry a surprising load of slim lightly clad natives. There too will be the native prince driving a four-in-hand with much showy plated harness, the effect of which to an English eye is almost sure to be marred by one or more breakages having been made good with odd fragments of string; and the fat buniah, who looks on from the hired gari, and very likely has lent His Highness the Nawab the money wherewith to buy his resplendent team of greys. Smart English officers, pale civilians, and Eurasians, who unite the blood of East and West and have no part or lot with either, are all allied with the interest of the moment.

The final of the polo tournament is to be played between the junior officers of a well-known cavalry regiment and a Sikh team from Patiala. Both sides are well mounted, the natives using mostly Arabs, with here and there a waler, or a wiry, nervous-eyed country-bred. One and all of the ponies are trained to perfection, and they will gallop, stop, and turn with a grace and rapidity that will astonish those who do not know the time and money that have been lavished on them. The Englishmen's ponies are rather bigger and more powerful, for they have greater weights to carry, not a dragoon among the players getting up under 12 stone, while most are heavier. The four clean looking subalterns are typical Englishmen, using the term to include the representatives of the Sister Isle. There is a son of the land, of the Church, of the factory, and of the army itself among them, and Galway, Ulster, Kent, and Sussex are the counties represented. The Sikhs are lithe, brown-skinned, and black bearded, and their young chief appears in the neatest of England boots and breeches though with the native turban on his head.

The pace of the game is tremendous, and it is soon seen that the lighter and more active Sikhs, with their better trained animals, have the best of it, and the goals mount up rapidly on their side. The element of danger is by no means wanting in a fast game on an Indian ground, for a fall on that hard sun-baked soil is almost certain death; but the players are soldiers, and they think of nothing but the chances of the game. Long before time is up the Sikhs have won; but the Englishmen play doggedly on, hitting as hard and galloping as fast to add one more goal to their score, as though that goal would mean victory. When the last bell rings, the two sides ride off together, laughing and talking as easily as though no difference of race and colour divided them.

Later in the year, when these young officers will be the guests of the Sikh prince at his palace, the good feeling engendered by their friendly rivalry on the polo-field make their relations cordial, and they will together play polo and billiards, and hunt the great grey boar, and talk offit all together afterwards in the truest spirit of comradeship. Do we not see here that the real solvent of race distinctions in India is to be found in sport, and that in giving our native fellow-subjects our love for our manly outdoor recreations, we insensibly draw closer to them and they to us?

THE SEDITION CASE.

TRIAL OF THE ASSISTANT EDITOR.

SIX MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT.

THERE was more than usual interest manifested in the proceedings before the third Criminal Sessions, yesterday morning, owing to the commencement of the State prosecution against Luxmon Narayen Joshi, assistant editor of the "Gurakhi" newspaper, who was placed at the bar on a charge of exciting disaffection or attempting to excite disaffection against the Government established by law in British India. Both the Special and Common Jurors had been summoned to attend, and these, with members of the profession and of the general public filled the hall of justice to its utmost capacity. The upper galleries were also crowded by a number of Hindu spectators. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, took his seat on the Bench precisely at 11 o'clock.

Luxmon Narayen Joshi, assistant editor of the "Gurakhi" newspaper, was charged with having published in that newspaper of the 26th, 30th, and 31st March 1899 articles with the object of exciting disaffection or attempting to excite disaffection against the Government established by law in British India. The Hon Mr. Basil Scott, acting Advocate General, Mr. Macpherson, and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Kirkpatrick, with Mr. N. G. Velinker, pleader, appeared for the defence.

The undermentioned gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. E. L. Barton, foreman.

Mr. Percy Fischer	Mr. V. M. Bason
Mr. Jalbhoy Dorabjee Bharda	Mr. F. W. Hanson
Mr. M. Macmillan	Mr. W. Kirk
Mr. R. W. Playfair	Mr. A. J. Garrett.

The Hon'ble Mr. Basil Scott, in opening the case for the Crown, said: "May it please your Lordship and the gentlemen of the Jury. This prosecution is instituted by the order of the Government, and the prisoner is charged under section 124A of the Penal Code. The section runs as follows: "Whoever by words either spoken or written or by signs or by visible representation or otherwise brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt or excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards Her Majesty or the Government established by law in British India shall be punished with transportation for life or any shorter term to which fine may be added or with imprisonment which may extend to three years to which fine may be added, or with fine." I shall have to revert to the terms of the section later on in the course of my speech, and will furnish each of the jurors with a copy of the section so as to enable them to follow the comments which I propose to make on it. The accused is charged under that section with attempting to excite disaffection or bring the Government into contempt or hatred by means of certain articles published in the "Gurakhi" newspaper. It is a daily newspaper published in Bombay by a man called Vinayek Narayen Bhatye, who owns a printing press in Girgaum. The newspaper appears to have a large circulation according to the books which will be produced from the office of the paper. There was a circulation upon the day on which the article was published, and every day, of something like 1,500 copies. It is published at a very low price, and is available even to the poorest inhabitants of Bombay. Its circulation is not only in Bombay, but in various places in the mofussil. It is published in Marathi, so it appeals chiefly to the Marathi readers. The accused appears to have been taken on the staff of the paper about the beginning of February 1899. It appears from the pay-book that he was entered in the book as a sub-editor and that he earned a salary of Rs. 20 per month. On the 26th of March the first article appeared in the paper in connection with which the accused is charged and this article is entitled, "What is the meaning of "Raja and Rajya?" On the 30th of March, the second article appeared entitled "the Chapekars, the Dravids, and Mr. Brewin. No. 1" On the 31st of March there appeared in it the third article, entitled, "Chhapekars, Dravids and Mr. Brewin No. 2." These articles were published on the eve of the "Holi" holiday when, as you are all aware from living in Bombay, the lower classes of Marathas in Bombay and mofussil give themselves up to a good deal of excitement and license; and it is a time when public mind so far as it is represented by the lower classes of Marathas can be very easily excited. The first article appeared on the eve of the Holi, while the second and third appeared while the holidays were proceeding. Now I will call your attention to the terms of the section which begins with "whoever by words either spoken or written (and the newspaper articles come within that "by written words") attempts to bring into hatred or contempt or excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards Her Majesty or the Government established by Law in British India" It is not necessary for the prosecution to prove that the accused has actually by means of this article brought the Government into hatred or contempt or has exc

Of all riches nothing is as precious as physical strength; and there is not a shadow of doubt that any (human) being whatever, if he possesses it, will, by any desperate acts and by following the example of even the beasts and birds, which fight furiously for their liberty, be able to defend his divine and natural rights.

Now, to what did the "snake" refer? Who was likened to a snake? He submitted it was the British Government at that was thus likened to this most detestible of creatures. The passage which began with the words "if he is not armed" had reference to the Arms Act under which the natives were prohibited from carrying arms without licenses. The alternative that was suggested, was that if they (the people) had no arms, they should seize the snake and strangle it. The learned counsel drew the attention of the jury particularly to the last part of the article. It was, he submitted, the direct incentive to the readers of the paper to get physical strength in order that they might be able to obtain their divine and natural rights. "Those divine and natural rights", he asked them to conclude from the reading of the article, were their rights to kill the snake that hissing furiously threatened them, and that snake was the British Government. That was a direct incitement to rebellion, and no article could come more clearly within the words of section 124 A. There was not a single measure of Government referred to in that article. It contained a general attack upon Government of a most unfair kind, compairing Government to the most contemptible and detestable reptile.

THE SECOND ARTICLE.

This article was followed on the 30th by another article, entitled "The Chapekars, the Dravids and Mr. Brewin." Mr. Scott read the article, which was as follows:—"We have placed before our readers the meaning of "king" and of "kingdom" in (our), last (issue) *i.e.*, in the issue next preceding the Shimga holidays availed of (by us). What is hereby established is, that if the place where no action is seen in accordance with the meanings of those two words, is called a forest-fire, there would be no objection to do so. (Meaning that the place were affairs do not seem to be carried on in conformity with the meaning of those two terms may, unhesitatingly, be likened to a place under a forest-fire.) The creatures who find themselves unfortunately caught in a place where (such) a conflagration is burning, try to escape (from it) with their lives dear (to them) above all (things). It is the duty of everyone to make an effort (to escape from such fire). In after the effort is made no good results (from it), such (conduct) is not held to be blameworthy. (Sanskrit quotation.) "If, an effort being made, (a thing) is not accomplished, where is the blame in such a case?" Just as everyone holds different views of one and the same thing, owing to freedom of thought, in exactly the same way if one may consider the dominion of our English rulers to be like heaven, (another may not think so); to say that (that) other must think so is, in our opinion, sheer folly. And the very same (reasoning applies to) the case of the Chapekars. If the whole of the Chapekar affair is to be credited, then we (think), nay, everybody, must think that they (the Chapekars) must have felt the present rule to be indeed like a forest-fire. And we cannot say that it would be even an error to think that the Chapekars, moved by the same feeling must have exerted themselves to effect the escape of their fellow countrymen along with their own from the peril arising from that fire, instead of venturing to carry the heavy load of the sin of selfishness on (their) heads by saving (their own lives alone). If this alone is taken to be the correct (view of the) matter, where was the evil in the murder of Rand, if that (murder) has been committed by the Chapekars, it must be said that what took place was quite proper. One can put his finger into the eye of another, but he fails to see the mote (?) in (his) own eye. According to this (adage) Government may, perhaps, not approve of what we say. But if (the matter) be viewed from the moral standpoint, there is no doubt the Government would be compelled to admit (the truth of) our statement. When a forest conflagration is burning, does it not become necessary to put it out by (beating it down with) long switches? If the answer be in the negative then it is a different matter, but if the reply be in the affirmative, then, was the deed of Chapekar one of little heroism and daring. If the trifling work of boiling rice cannot be done without an earthern or some metal pot, then how can the prodigious task of extinguishing a conflagration be accomplished single-handed. It is, therefore, really creditable for Chapekar and his followers that he, having undertaken the leadership in this matter, should have with the assistance of some of the members of the Arya Dharma Pratibandh Nivarak (Association for removing obstacles in the way of the religion of the Aryas), extinguished the light (flames) of the wild conflagration in the form of Rand. The English are ruling over us to-day, but if to-morrow, by a stroke of (good) fortune, we found ourselves in their position and if they did away with tyrannous officers of ours like Rand, then we, being lovers of truth and good morals from ancient times, would not (expressly) say that what had happened was proper, (but) would never make a fuss over it as the English of the present day are doing (and) certainly this is true. It is not that all creatures are of genuine seed (legitimate); those that are of genuine seed will never be guilty of theft, back-biting and adultery; (and) whoever does any one of these three things is deemed by our Snastras to be of mixed origin. And according to this the Dravids are (of mixed origin) because they have done the first two of the aforesaid three things as the world well knows, though not the last one so far as we ourselves or others are aware. By doing the first thing the Dravids involved themselves into trouble, but by doing the second they lost their own lives and were instrumental in causing the loss of those of others. In brief, the very wrath which Government had against the Chapekar family was the in rect cause of the destruction of Dravids and through them of that of the Chapekars. . . . By means of the. . . . information (furnished) by Dravid the arrant and corrupt blackguard of Poona they (the Police) cooled the former one, and then in the chewing it the police extracted an essence in the form of the Chapekar case and began to get (newspapers) like the "Times (of India)" to make assertions, such as these that there existed a secret conspiracy amongst the Poona Brahmins. (Meaning, it is presumed, out as that clue was of no practical value to them they made it serve their purpose by means of the information furnished by Dravid and then carefully concocted the case, &c). . . . . While the police were entertaining Damodar in that fashion like the brother-in-law of a king, he about a fortnight after got up at 3 o'clock one day in the morning, and asked the watchman at his door to fetch Mr. Brewin. He immediately brought Mr. Brewin there. The moment (Mr. Brewin was brought there) Chapekar, attacked (as it were) with a fit of delirium consisting of a vain display of a sort of self-importance, conceit and love of show, began to blurt out all sorts of things in Mr. Brewin's presence just as a delirious man raves about what he has done and what he is going to do. In that very (fit) he distinctly (frankly) confessed that he himself was the perpetrator of all the things asked of him by the police authorities, including the pouring of dammer on the Queen's statue. Immediately the police, otherwise called the messengers of Yama (the Hindu Pluto), strengthened the case to all outward appearance and having brought Damoder before the Court of Yama in the form of the Sessions Court, caused him to be hanged; and having earned the approval of Government (they, the police) fulfilled the promises given to Dravid about his release from jail and the payment to him of the reward. . . If every one of us were to ponder over (the) Chapekar (affair) in accordance with this very argument (stated) above, it would become apparent that if the Chapekars have committed the murder, (they) must have perpetrated them through utter helplessness. Now, even if it be creditable to say that an English territory, where everything is regulated by the force of law, beaters "of tal" (a musical instrument of bell metal) at Harkias (celebrator of the praises of God in his incarnations, among the Hindus) performances, like the Chapekars, did a certain thing through helplessness, immediately one argument arises for discussion, namely, how were such mendicant boys rendered helpless and whether they may or may not have committed this deed? Where the administration of a kingdom is conducted righteously and justly, the subjects can have no difficulties at all to face, nor can they become helpless in any matter whatever. But we leave it to (our) readers to say what sort of administration must that state (of things) be called where the subjects, having become helpless, are reduced to the pitch of freeing themselves from harassment by means of (their) own skill and cleverness. If Ramchandra had not, after (his) tiresome journey through the Dandaka forest, killed Ravana Maharaja would the devastation carried on by him (Ravana) have abated to the smallest degree? Similarly, if Rand, who, according to public opinion, had become inflated and disdainful by the secret instigation of Government, had been living now, could it even be imagined what dreadful deeds he might have committed? Would it not, therefore be desirable to bless the killer of Rand, just as Ramchandra earned a blessing from the oppressed people after killing Rawana? This writing (article) of ours is likely to enrage Government against us. But their very mode of administration at present is like a Miya Saheb's "hukka" (a well-to-do Mahomedan's smoking apparatus. Just a Miya Saheb sitting on the fourth floor smokes, by means of a long pipe, the "hukka" placed on the ground-floor, and when no smoke is forthcoming orders more fire and "Gudakhu" (a preparation of tobacco) to be put (in the bowl of the hubble-bubble), so the present administration of Hindustan is carried on from (a distance of) ten thousand kos, (a kos is equal to two miles). Such being the state (of things,) it certainly becomes impossible for some reasons to come to a true conclusion (on this question) whether Rand was really giving trouble or whether merely a false imputation has been made against him; therefore, the only thing that is practicable (or feasible) is to connive at the (matter) simply under the influence of blood-relationship. If it be taken for granted that Mr. Rand was not giving (or did not give) trouble to the people, then why was there such an outcry against his administration, and why was there none against his successors in the same office? Therefore, herein only lies the whole (solution of the question). Will a she-buffalo be ever backward in lifting on her horns a person rushing against her person for no reason (an unproved assailant), or will a shepherd's dog ever fail to kill a wolf which leaps into and molests its flock of sheep? If such be the state of things, what was there unusual in the murder of Rand, which took place and what necessity was there for a reward of Rs. 10,000 on that account? Had such reward not been offered, would there ever have been a loss of six lives for the sake of two? (Literally) would six persons have made their exit, having finished the pilgrimage of this life, for the sake of two? Well, what genuine Hindu heart will not melt at the sight of this part of the case of Damoder, which resembles, (and) is of the same colour as the substance which remains as its essence after a piece of white and cooling camphor has been ignited and burnt up? We have yet to explain many things more in this very affair, (but) owing to pressure (on our space) on account of other matters, we leave aside that explanation to-day, and promising to resume it in (our) next issue, we leave this subject to-day."

Commenting upon the article, Mr. Scott remarked that this article compared a kingdom that did not conform to the definition given in the previous article to a forest fire, and stated what was the duty of everyone who was in a forest fire. In it the British Government was compared directly to a forest fire. The writer suggested that the Chapekars and his fellow-countrymen were in peril from fire, and that the Chapekars merely tried to save themselves and their countrymen by what they did. Reference was then made to the helplessness of the people of India under British rule. Counsel then referred to the passage in which it was stated that the mode of administration at present was like a Miya Saheb's "hukka," and remarked that this was a very insulting comparison.

THE THIRD ARTICLE.

Mr. Scott next read the third article. It was as follows:—"Though it is not now particularly necessary to refer to the nature of Mr. Rand's administration and Chapekar's line of conduct, (to put the matter) shortly, we have now formed our settled opinion that Mr. Rand was a tyrannical officer and that Chapekar was proud of (his) own religion, peace-loving, loyal, and scrupulously mindful of (his) own religion that he showed (ushered into) the shade Kala (Yema, the Hindu Pluto) the originator of the sacrilegeous (and) harassing (measures) like (that of) segregation at Poona, and in view of the facts now disclosed one is forced to say that (what was done by Chapekar) was right. But as only one or two acts, out of the many ascribed to him by the police, have been brought by them before the public, we are at a loss to understand what judgment the public is to pass on the rest (of his acts) and what conclusion is to be drawn from them. Out of the acts reported to have been admitted by Chapekar before the magistrate, (namely) the murder of Rand having been committed by himself, the assault on the pervert Velankar having been committed by himself the Queen's moon-like face having been eclipsed by himself, the examination mandap having been set on fire by himself, &c., just as the murder was charged against Chapekar after (the police) had collected evidence by resorting to beating and buffeting, (we) do not understand why the police did not, in exactly the same way, produce evidence, after exercising (or racking) (their) brains, to shew the manner in which the dammer poured on the Queen's statue was prepared. Must not the man who distinctly stated before the Magistrate that he murdered Rand have (likewise) disclosed the process of preparing the dammer? If he has (disclosed it,) it is necessary that it should be published. Chapekar (then seems to be) the discoverer of a new substance of that kind, while Professor Gajjar is the originator of a process for counteracting its action. And if Mr. Gajjar gets Rs.5,000—however small that amount may be—for counteracting the action of the substance discovered by Chapkar, then Chapekar as a discoverer ought in our opinion to be granted a hereditary annuity. Just as the widows of Rand (and) Ayerst have been granted pensions for their maintenance, Government can, to judge from a report now in circulation, grant pensions to the widows of the Dravid brothers also. But there is nothing generous in that. If a tamed but naturally vicious beast were to cause disturbance and annoyance to people in a thickly populated place (and) if one prevented the impending danger by killing the beast outright, we do not understand what (sort of) justice it is to victimize that very person after assuming that it was a murder that he committed. Well, (and) if his followers under the belief that he had been unjustly victimized, killed, those who had pocketed a reward for exerting themselves body and soul to victimize him, what was there improper in that? Why did not Government consider that as only a case of retaliation and remain quiet! Where was the necessity, in the present case, for making a bugbear of a trifle and offering as great a reward as was offered for a capture of a gigantic Shivaya Topi? Or was it supposed that the year 1857 of (Shrimant) Nana Sahib Peshwa had arrived (again)? Indeed, Rand was neither a prince nor a peer. But on true (impartial) consideration it appears, that Government have been labouring under (some) serious misapprehension in this matter. How can this be denied in the face of the fact, that not a few absurdities have been committed (by Government)? Everybody has an eye to his (own) interest, and the conduct of Government and the Chapekars was certainly in conformity with this principle). Had any other (Hindoos) than the Dravids known of (been privy to) the deed committed by the Chapekars, certainly 99 per cent. of (such) of our Hindoos would have disclosed it to Government in the hope of (obtaining) the money (reward), and the charge now made against the Dravids would have been shifted to some other persons. True policy consists in putting traitors to death after they have served (one's) purposes, and accordingly the conduct of the English Government is certainly in accordance with (this) policy in some cases. But we have before our eyes direct proofs to show that sometimes they also adopt a vacillating policy. At the time of taking Burma the English certainly acted properly in blowing up from a cannon's mouth the Burmese minister who had turned a traitor (to his country) and joined our Government. But we say that our Government certainly acted unjustly in the case of the Natus who brought the Peshwa's Government to ruin, or (and) of Dinkarrao Rajwady who disclosed secrets. After the accomplishment of their object, Government ought to have disposed of the said two families just as the Burmese minister (was disposed of.) But no; (for), had they done so, Government could not have accomplished some other objects which they wanted to accomplish, (we) think that this must have been the only reason which compelled our rulers to keep such persons under their patronage. Government put to death such able men as Davre instead of employing them in large numbers, while they give a reward of Rs. 10,000 a man like Dravid and release him from prison. Are not these facts surprising? Indeed, they are not; for, every person is sure to have in his possession useful as well as useless articles of some sort, (and) so this applies to the present case also. Davre was an able man, but as he was of no use to Government he (his name) was entered in the list of useless articles or dead stock: whereas Dravid being useful, he (his name) was entered in the list of useful private articles of Government. Let that be. On the whole we arrive at the conclusion that though Dravid had like Davre acted dishonestly towards Government, they considered him honest and were favourably disposed towards him. . . . . We make a suggestion to Government that instead of the English Government exhibiting their niggardliness by granting a reward of only ten or twenty thousand rupees to, and placing on the sanctioned the service of, the man who caused the arrest of Damoder Chapekar, who according to Lord Sandhurst's estimate, was the veritable match (or equal) of the revolutionist General, Tatya Topi, they should, as in the case of the above-mentioned two families, raise the Dravids to the rank of Sirdars and grant them a Jahagir by way of requiting the obligations conferred on them. We know that it is easy to make a suggestion, and it is also true that those to whom it is made dispose of it only in a manner befitting the position of the person from whom it emanates. But since a suggestion made by a newspaper editor is considered (as weighty) as that made by a king himself, we think that the ministry will give the best respect (consideration) to this our veritably loyal suggestion. Some persons may ask how a newspaper editor can be a king's equal (literally, how a relationship of equality can be established between a king and a newspaper editor,) therefore the answer to this question is only this that in the world only kings and writers in newspapers have the privilege of using the word "we" instead of "I" in referring to themselves the practice of using one and the same thing in the form of the word "we" establishes the same relation between a king and a newspaper editor as that subsisting where two persons using one and the same thing (of any other kind.) This (reasoning) leads to the conclusion that the argument about granting a Jahagir to the Dravids, which we have stated before the present argument, is worthy of being considered by the Queen's ministers, who in fact, are our own. Well. However much we may discuss this (matter,) it will serve no useful purpose; what is destined to happen is sure to happen. It is of no use to discuss a matter like this (which is in itself) trivial, but which has been magnified by Government into a Himalaya without any reason. The Chapekars may have committed the murders (and) all the facts (which have been alleged) may have taken place, but judging from the manner in which they have at present been placed before the world they do not appear to our eyes (mind) to be natural but artificial; we cannot help this. Let that pass. Hereby we now conclude this subject. We intend to write in a very few days an article or two under the heading "a Dream about the Revolution (or change of Government) in Burma." These will certainly be placed before (our)readers in due course."

The learned Advocate-General, commenting upon the article, asked the jury to consider whether the criticism of the action of the Government which appeared in the article was a fair criticism or whether it was a fair criticism with the view to excite contempt or disaffection. The comments in regard to the policy of the Government were contemptuous and ironical. The Natus referred to in the article were not the Natu brothers, who were living at the present time, but their ancestors, who helped the English in overthrowing the Peshwa Government in 1825 In that article, counsel submitted, there was not any criticism of any measure of Government or any of its administrative action, which would be justified by the section 124A. It was simply the story, whether true or false about the Chapekars, the Dravids and Mr. Brewin which was used as a peg for the indiscriminate abuse of Government. This case came clearly within the terms of section 124A. He would now proceed to call his evidence, which would be very short and would consist chiefly in proving the writing of the accused in the manuscripts of the articles in question, which were set up at the press of which Bhatye, the accused in the other case, was the proprietor.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution.

Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, examined by Mr. Scott, said he was the Oriental Translator to Government. Witness understood the language in which the "Gurakhi" was published. Under the authority of Government, witness laid an information against the accused in respect of the three articles shown him; which were published in the issues of the 26th, 30th and 31st March last.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick: I am the Oriental Translator and accompany Government to Poona, Mahableshwar, &c. The Secretary to Government, Mr. Edgerley, sends me the papers for translation, and I return them to him. Generally I send them back without expressing any opinion.

Do you express any opinion regarding them?—I do when I am asked. I have a large staff of translators under me. These are not the translations sent to Government; they were done in the High Court. The other translations were not done by me. I have seen a good many denunciations of Government in the native papers. I translated the articles in Tilak's case, and in another case against a Poona paper.

Tilak was appointed a member of Council after the articles written by him were published?—The articles were not then before Government.

Did you lay an information in this case?—Yes.

Now, I show you the "Champion" newspaper of the 17th May. Do you see an article republished from the "Kal" newspaper?—Yes.

It is published in parallel columns?—Yes, I know the article.

Mr. Scott objected to the evidence as irrelevant.

His Lordship asked for the relevancy of these questions to be explained.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: I propose to make use of them subsequently in my address to the jury. I don't like to disclose my point, but I wish to show that these articles in question (in the "Champion") were printed and published and spread broadcast, and upon which no action has been taken, although of a more violent character than the articles upon which prisoner is charged. That being so, the people were led into the belief that a clause of article 124 did not come within the section, and therefore, I submit the Government are not in a position to come to Court and ask for a conviction on these articles. If the Government allow such articles to go out and take no action thereon, and people, like the prisoner, subsequently write articles of a less violent character, I submit the Government cannot ask for a conviction.

His Lordship: You have not laid down any foundation for that, even if the argument is sound.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: I merely speak of their publication.

His Lordship: I cannot take that.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: It is for the Government to show they were exonerated. It is a matter of notoriety that the Government have officers whose duty it is to look after these things, and if Government make no special plea, I submit it is for them to show cause and not the prisoner. I submit it is an injustice to the prisoner to prosecute him for writing an article, while these other articles I have mentioned have been allowed to go unnoticed.

His Lordship: No, I do not think so. As I understand it your general point is that that articles have been allowed to pass unnoticed therefore no criminal offence can afterwards be committed. I understand that is your proposition.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: I don't quite put it that way, but without very special measures being taken by Government they cannot ask a jury to convict a subsequent offender. On the equitable ground if there have been articles published of that kind with impunity, then the Government cannot come and capriciously say "We have let others go, but we will prosecute this man."

His Lordship: That is an astounding proposition. Have you any authority to give for it?

Mr. Kirkpatrick: I don't think so. It is not a document of law.

His Lordship: I have only to deal with documents of law.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: The jury have to deal with other matters.

His Lordship: No. Surely before bringing it before it must be backed by some authority.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: I don't know there ever was such a case before, but that I submit does not preclude me from putting this point to the jury, who should have all this before them.

His Lordship: Their duty is to determine whether he is deserving of punishment or not.

Mr. Kirkpatrick continued: There was excitement in Poona against the plague measures of Government.

You know that the measures were modified afterwards?—It is not within my knowledge.

And the excitement considerably abated?—The native papers were less violent. I am not aware of any decline in the excitement, because the plague measures were not within my knowledge.

Do you know the "Gurakhi" paper?—Yes, I know it.

Do you know how long it has been in existence?—I do not know. The English equivalent of the words in the vernacular is correctly given in the translations.

Sadashiv Gunpat, examined by Mr. Scott, said he was a goldsmith and subscribed to the "Gurakhi" newspaper. It is published on all week days except Monday. Witness saw the copies of the 26th, 30th and 31st March last.

Dattatraya Apa Vishi said he was a Brahmin and was employed in the "Gurakhi" office. The paper is published on all week days except Mondays. It is circulated in Bombay, and also Nassik, Ratnaghiri, Kallian, &c. Vinayek Narayen Bhatye is the proprietor and publisher of the paper. Witness had been in the employ of the paper for the last seven or eight months. Martand Vishwnath was the former editor. The accused was subeditor or assistant editor of the paper. The name of Vinayek Narayen Bhatye appeared in the pay-abstract as the editor. Accused joined the paper in February 1899.

Mr. Scott: Can you say when he left the employ of the paper?

Witness: In the month of March.

Mr. Scott: At the beginning or the end?

Witness: The end. Continuing, witness said the article of the 26th March was written by the accused. The manuscript shown to the witness was that of the accused. Witness corrected the proof according to the manuscript, and it was so printed in the paper the next morning. The article of the 30th March was also written by the accused. The manuscript was the accused's, and was given to witness on the 29th March. Witness gave the manuscript to the compositors and got a proof. The articles were printed in the paper. Witness also received from the accused the manuscripts of the article of the 31st March. It was printed in the same way as the previous articles.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick: I now carry on the *Gurakhi* and am paid by Bhatye. He is now a prisoner in jail. I am paid Rs. 20 a month.

Are you going to appear as a witness against him?—If I am required to give evidence.

You have seen such articles in other papers?—I cannot say.

Look at this article of 30th March; have you seen such articles in other papers?—I do not think I have. The accused was not in the employ of the paper after the 31st March.

You heard of his arrest on this charge?—Yes? I heard of the arrest.

Your master was arrested first?—I do not know when Bhatye was arrested.

Inspector Framjee Bhikajee, of the Criminal Investigation Department, said he went on the 14th June with search warrants to the office of the *Gurakhi* newspaper, and he produced the papers and manuscripts which he found there; also lists of agents and subscribers.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, for the accused, said the cardboard box contained letters and postcards was received through the post. He presented the letters.

Mr Scott said the letters showed the literary connection between the accused and Bhatye.

Cross-examined witness said he had arrested Bhatye and placed him before the magistrate. In consequence of what afterwards took place he went to Poona to arrest the accused. The magistrate had first issued a witness summons against the accused. Few days afterwards witness received a warrant to arrest the accused. He did not know why the warrant was issued. He was not arrested in court. He was arrested in Bombay on the 16th. He had appeared to give evidence on the 15th. He had come to the Head Police Office to give certain information. After his arrest witness searched his house, on a warrant, at Parlad. Witness did not know if he had attended the Police Office in June.

Mr. Scott here put in the statement made by the accused before the magistrate, and closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said he had no witness to call for the defence, but said the accused wished to make a statement.

JOSHI'S STATEMENT.

The following statement was made by Joshi:—

For three years I studied my Matriculation at the Poona Government School. That is about three years ago. Then I came to Bombay, and joined the Veterinary College, where I passed the first examination, and final examination only remained. But as I had no money I left my college last year. This year, in the beginning of January, I was in search of employment. In the beginning of February I learned that there was a vacancy for a clerk at the New Press. I, therefore, went and saw Bhatye, and had not seen him before, and I did not know what kind of man he was. On the 6th February, I joined the New Press as a clerk. Before that I had not worked at any press either as an editor or sub-editor, and I had never privately or publicly written any articles in a newspaper. Before accepting the appointment I told this to Bhatye. He said there was no objection. He fixed my salary at Rs. 30 per month. I had no idea at all that Bhatye had employed me as an editor or sub-editor, before I saw the statement in the Court I was working at the press as a clerk only, and under instructions from Bhatye I used to write under the heads of "local" plague, and on other subjects. I never wrote any article on any important subject independently either in the capacity of an editor or subeditor. On or about the 23rd March, that is about the Shimga holidays, Bhatye told me he was going to Nasik, and I asked him what arrangements he had made for conducting the paper and his business. He told me he would make all the necessary arrangement for continuing the paper till his return. Bhatye gave me the subject for the articles upon which I have been charged. Before this in the newspaper called the *Kal*, there was an article about Chapekar, and Bhatye read it out to me, and asked me to write an article on these lines, and at the same time to take into consideration the points he had given to me. Bhatye gave to me the different point and dilated upon them. After giving explanations on each point he asked me to note them down and arrange them. I did not think there was any harm in doing so, and I arranged and gave these points which Bhatye gave to me on the lines suggested by him and in accordance with the suggestions he had made to me. I doing this, according to the usual practice I handed over the articles to Bhatye. I did not see those papers again till afterwards they were produced in the Police Court. I saw those articles printed in the newspaper called the *Gurakhi* on the 26th, 30th, and 31st March. I had handed over the manuscripts of the articles to Bhatye after, as I have said before, arranging the notes he had given to me. When I had written those articles I had no idea I was committing an offence or was breaking the law. I did not in the least suspect about it. Before this I had not practised in any newspaper or printing press, and as I did not know the law especially relating to the conducting of newspapers I in my implicity in the capacity of clerk wrote down whatever Bhatye directed me to write. I had placed every confidence in Bhatye, and I am very sorry for the mistake I have committed unwittingly, and I repent of it. I have been suffering imprisonment since the 16th June for the offence I have committed in ignorance. On account of ignorance and inexperience I tender an apology for the same and promise that I shall never repeat the offence. It is not my profession to work as an editor of a newspaper. I have never followed such a profession before and have no intention of following it in the future (Laughter.) On the 31st of March, Bathye returned from Nasik. Up to that date I had not received my salary for two months. Bathye had paid me some money on suspense account. After Bathye returned to Bombay I asked for my full salary when he made up the account. He made it up at the rate of Rs. 20 per month. When I joined I was to be paid Rs. 30 per month, and it was, therefore, I did not accept the money Bhatye offered me, and I left. As it was the last day of the month of March, I told Bhatye that I would no longer remain in his employment. I had not got at that time any money, not even the amount the at rate of Rs. 20 per month. I got the balance in the month of May. Soon after that I went to Poona to live with my elder brother. Since the 31st March, I have not been occupied with the "Gurakhi" in any capacity. Afterwards in the beginning of June, while I was at Poona, I got a card from Bhatye. When my house at Poona was being searched by the Bombay Police, I handed over the card of my own accord. That card has been put in these proceedings. As I received this card I came to Bombay, and continued in Bhatye's service for the week before I was arrested by the police. This is the true and true account of the trouble into which I have been landed. I was ignorant and I was betrayed by Bhatye. I had full confidence in him. I am very sorry for all this. At this time there is nobody but the Government who can show mercy to me, I am quite ignorant, and I hope that the court will take my tender age into consideration and show mercy to me.

MR. SCOTT SPEECH.

Mr. Scott, in addressing the jury, first referred to the statement of the accused. There was no doubt that the articles were written for the purpose of publication in the "Gurakhi" and to be spread broadcast through the land in the usual way. It may be that this man Bhatye, with whom they were not concerned just now, had some share in the publication of these articles. It may be he had committed an offence, but of course there were persons who participated in the commission of an offence it might often happen that one might be more morally guilty than the other, but that does not make that other man less guilty of an offence against the law. The prisoner says he did not know he was doing wrong, but he is an adult, is apparently sane, and according to his own showing and statement, is well educated. When a man in his own position chooses to write down words which have taken shape in those articles, he must be judged by the ordinary meaning of those words. It would not do for a man to commit an offence and afterwards plead as an excuse that he did not know it was wrong or that his act would land him in such a position. Neither could a man plead that he had written down words to form articles, but in doing so he meant no harm and had no idea such a meaning would be placed on the words or that he would be in his present position. They could not entertain such a question as that put was as to whether the accused had an intention or not. He must be judged by his own words and the ordinary meaning which those words imply, and prisoner must bear the consequences of his own act. He (counsel) asked the jury to set aside the statement that prisoner did not know he was doing wrong. They had to consider whether there was an indication of an attempt in the articles to excite contempt and hatred against the Government established by law? Whether the accused more guilty or less guilty than Bhatye was a matter which the jury had not to consider. His lordship would weigh that point and take it into consideration if the jury found the accused guilty. His learned friend had made two suggestions, or given two vague hints, but from the evidence which had been adduced he had not given him much foundation, that is, if Mr. Kirkpatrick proposed to work upon them. First, he had suggested other seditious articles would have appeared in other papers and the editors and the writers of these articles had not been prosecuted by Government, and therefore it could not be said that an offence had been committed by the writer of these articles. They had not any of these other articles before them, or whether they were really published or not, or whether they were seditious or not, or under what circumstances the Government abstained from prosecution. The suggestion, however, showed there was a certain amount of sedition in this country, and it is necessary that steps be taken for its suppression, and for this purpose the prosecution was instituted. The second suggestion was that the plague measures which were in force in the time of plague by Mr. Rand were oppressive. Such things were irrelevant for the purposes of this enquiry. A man may use facts which are absolutely true, but if they were used with the intention of exciting sedition or discontent against the Government he was none the less guilty under this section than if the facts were absolutely false. There was no evidence that these plague measures were oppressive and the discussion of the plague measures formed a small part of the articles in question. They were mostly devoted to the general abuse of the Government, or contemptuous or ironical references to Government, quite apart from the measures of Government or of Government administration. Upon the accused's statement the articles have been published, and he submitted it was perfectly clear he was guilty under section 124A and that the jury had no option but to bring in a verdict of guilty.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, for the defence, said he could not dispute his learned friend's exposition of the law, but he disputed the application of the law as expounded in reference to this particular case. He disputed his interpretation of the articles and his statement of the facts of the case. The defence had given no evidence as the facts were purely personal. Nobody could know them but the accused. He has made a statement, and he (counsel) did not think there had been anything in the evidence to contradict the statement. The publication of the articles could not well be disputed, but he disputed the idea that the prisoner was responsible for those articles. One witness had stated in his evidence that prisoner was the sub-editor, whereas the prisoner states he was engaged as a clerk, and he went on to give an account of how he came to write the three articles. He asked them to consider all the facts before they considered their verdict. Prisoner was a youth of 23, and before this had had no connection with newspapers, and he was engaged by Bhatye as a clerk, in which capacity he was allowed to write articles on the usual local paragraphs, but except for the three articles named he had never written the editorials for the paper. Bhatye was going away, and about March 26th prisoner asked what arrangements he was going to make for the conduct of the paper. Then and there these two sat down and Bhatye suggests a subject and gives the ideas, which he got from reading them from the "Kal," another native paper. Prisoner put the subject into words and there was the manuscript. The prisoner did not deny it. The articles were very coarse, very boyish, very inflated, turbid, and rodomontade. Having written the articles prisoner gave the manuscript to Bhatye, and they were published. That was prisoner's story, although one witness said prisoner gave him the manuscript and he did not receive it from Bhatye. The latter was carrying on the paper and this witness was in Bhatye's employ, and it was in his own interest to shield his master, who was in prison awaiting his trial. He (counsel) suggested the probability was that prisoner's statement was correct. It was usual for Bhatye to give the printer the editorial copy, and it was strange that the rule should be altered for these three occasions. If they stopped here how would the matter stand. Supposing it was all true what prisoner had stated, and that he had written the articles at Bhatye's suggestion, and afterwards given them to Bhatye, the proprietor and manager of the paper; assuming that the articles did come within this section and they were reasonable, and nothing further is proved than the writing of the articles, was he guilty of the offence of writing words for the purpose of exciting disaffection and to bring into contempt the Government established by law? It was not the writing of the words but the use of the words which constituted the offence. Words may be written in all innocence, but if they were used in the sense of the section, of course, they constituted the offence. The question was therefore, who used the words, not who wrote them? It was quite possible for him to write an article full of treason and leave it in his office, having no intention to publish it. A person might get hold of the copy and publish it, yet he did not think he could be held liable for an offence. The question was who gave the order for the articles to be printed? It was not a question of who wrote the articles but who ordered them to be published, and on this point the jury must be morally satisfied before they could give a verdict. The offence with which the prisoner was charged was one of exciting feelings of disaffection in the minds of the readers of the paper, and that offence could only be committed by the person who provided the paper for the readers. Mr. Kirkpatrick further pointed out that the Government had allowed several months to pass before any steps were taken with regard to the article. They had evidently been making up their minds all the time as to whether the articles were seditious, and then they came and asked the jury in a few hours to settle the same question. It was monstro us for the articles plainly referred to the Government plague measures and Rand was spoken of as the instrument for their fulfilment. Plague measures the writer was perfectly justified in criticising. That was not causing disaffection.

THE SUMMING UP.

In summing up his Lordship said: The prisoner in this case is charged with an offence which I will shortly describe as that of sedition, and that offence has been described in the Indian Penal Code by the section to which your attention has been drawn and the terms of which are before you. Now the section has this advantage that it leaves nothing uncertain as to the nature and character of the offences with which it deals and we have only the facts of the law as laid down to determine the guilt or innocence of the accused. It is, however, necessary that I should call your attention very briefly to the terms of the section so as to explain that which possibly may require—I will not say explanation—but to have your attention drawn to it. The section is this—and I read it to you as the case has been framed—that whoever by words either spoken or written or by signs or by visible representation or otherwise brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt or excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards Her Majesty or the Government established by law in British India shall be punished," and then the punishments." are described, but that is no part of the case with which you have to deal. It is true that the punishment of transportation for life is the maximum, but the section also provides a punishment of a much less extent, namely three years, and also a fine. But these are not matters with which you have to deal. These gentlemen, are the main provisions of the section, and you will see that the sections directed against those practices which are calculated to call into existence certain hostile feelings towards Government as established by law. These hostile feelings are three—hatred, contempt and disaffection Thus you see it is directed against those acts which might result or which may be considered as attempts to bring into existence hatred or contempt of Government, or to attempt to incite disaffection against the Government. Now so far as the words "hatred" and "contempt" are concerned no explanation can be necessary. There is the word disaffection around which in the past great controversy has raged. But happily now you here are free from the necessity of considering these controversial subjects because the first explanation indicates clearly to you what is meant by disaffection. It says, "the expression 'disaffection' includes disloyalty and all feelings of enmity," and though that explanation is not inclusive, still so far as this case goes it will be sufficient for you to consider the word disaffection as equivalent to disloyalty or feelings of enmity. But at the same time, gentlemen, it has always been a recognised policy of the law, as many rate, in recent times in this country that there should be a fair measure of liberty of speech and liberty of writing to the subjects of Her Majesty, and so it has been always recognised in these provisions of the law that there should be no infringement of that right. The subject is entitled to criticise all acts of the Government by and to—Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs C F Harrison, Ag. Ad.-General—E F Nicholson, Pestonji R and K. and M M Munshi.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

235-99—Ardeshir Hand D—Meherally Moorej vs Ebrahimbhoy Ludha Chotoo—Thakurdas D C and H.
104-99—Craigie L and O—Hajee Ab ool Hoosein Sheragee vs Jeewandas Harridas and others.
180-92—Manshukl D and J—Cowasjee Eduljee Patel and another vs Domer Mahomed.
210-99—Hiralal M and M—Framjee Ardeshir Davur and others vs Abdulla Esubhoy—Sorabjee and J.
12-99—Matubai and J—Girdhar Dashuk and others vs Motichand Hukamchand.
227-93—Tyabjee D and Co—Meherally Moraj vs Lady Janbai and others—Diksbit and D, and Muljee and R.
258-99—K B Mehta and R—Mamother Shrikrishnaji Mahimkar vs Tookaram Laxooman Shriwalker.
276-99—Bicknell M and M—Matibai alias Janmabai vs Motibai and another—Sorabjee and J.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

21 and 148-99—In person—Azizabhi and another vs Hasankhan bin Kasonkhan.
1-99—Sorabjee and J for pauper—Bai Janerbai.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

351-98—Tyabji D and Co—Raghoonull Badhsing and another vs Kissenchand Chhotilal and another—Bicknell M and Lee.
37-99—Bicknell M and M—Gokhichand Rowchand vs Chotooram Motiram and others—Dikshit and D.
165-98—Crawford B and Co—Kara Laljee vs Dhunjee Ruttonsey—Payne G and S.
625-97—M H Khan—Kailoosing Lavsing and others vs The Hon'ble Mahadeo Govind Ranade and others—Dikshit and D and Captain and V.
97-99—Captain and V—Chimnajee Ramjee vs The Hon'ble Mahadeo Govind Ranade and others—M H Khan and Dikshit and D.

RETURN OF H. M. S. MARATHON FROM THE MALDIVES.

TRADE COMPLICATIONS IN THE ISLANDS.

THE SULTAN'S PRIVATE SECRETARY BROUGHT BACK TO COLOMBO.

H. M. S. Marathon, Captain J. G. M. Field returned to Colombo on Thursday afternoon, says a local paper, after a special visit to the Maldive Islands. The Marathon, it will be remembered, arrived in Colombo from Trincomalie on the 19th ult. and was specially ordered to go to the Maldives, taking away the Maldivian Ambassadors who arrived here a short time before and who had an interview with H.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE "Electrical Review" has an illustrated account of a new lifebuoy with an electric signal lamp, which has been adopted by the German Imperial Navy. It is the invention of Captain Meiler, and consists of the usual cork ring with an electric lantern projecting up from its middle on a short standard. The current is automatically switched on the lamp when the buoy is in the water. The ring is large enough to hold one or two persons inside. The lamp is fed by a Zerning accumulator, which retains its charge for a long period. The buoy has been taken up by a London firm.

Mr. H. C Russell, director of Sydney Observatory, has found from ship's log-books that icebergs are oftener met in Southern waters during south winds, and in January, February, March, than in July, August, September. For the sailing route from New Zealand to Australia in summer ships had better not pass 39° S. latitude if they wish to escape icebergs. Ships are recommended to pass them on the windward side, to avoid their motion and the pieces which fall from them.

"Illuminating shells" for vessels are the latest American idea. They are to be shot from guns, with a range of two miles, and to yield an ethylene light of 1,000 candle-power on striking the water of a sea or river. They will enable the vessel to save life or get the range of an enemy.

An electrical siren in which the warning sound is not produced by steam passing through holes, but by a vibrating diaphragm, has been perfected at Ottawa, and as it can be placed on points of the coast where the steam siren is impracticable, it is likely to be taken up by the Dominion Government.

According to Dr. Schlossman in "Isis," the adulteration of milk by water is detected by the presence of nitric acid in it. This acid is never present in undiluted milk. Few dairies are quite free from unhealthy cows, but most of the danger from milk can be avoided by heating it to near the boiling point or freezing it. A Dresden firm put milk-ice in their milk, to keep it cool.

Mr. Gillespie, of Edinburgh, points out that the "stipa" herb, found on the borders of the Mediterranean, in Texas, &c., has a soporific effect. Prairie cows and horses which eat the stipa viridula of Texas become drowsy and sink down. The horses tremble, perspire, pant for breath, their hearts beat tumultuously, and they cannot move. After some days they recover. Sheep are immune to the herb. Frogs and rabits inoculated with an extract of the plant seem to be victims of hallucination, anxiety, narcotic, and paralysing influences.

When the Trans-Siberian Railway is finished, we shall be able to make the "tour du monde" in 33 days. According to the Russian Minister of Roads and Communications, the itinerary will be:—Bremen to St. Petersburg, by rail, 1½ days; St. Petersburg, to Vladivostock, by rail, 10 days, thence to San Francisco, by steamer, 10 days, thence to New York, by rail, 4 1-2 days, and back to Bremen, by sea, 7 days. Perhaps some "Phineas Fogg" will do it in a month. At present the shortest route from Southampton, by Paris, Brindisi, Yokohama, San Francisco, and New York, is 66 days.

Dr. Koppe says that distilled water is injurious to protoplasm and to the coats of the stomach. It sometimes produces vomiting and catarrhal troubles. The toxic property of some spring and glacial water is, he thinks, due to its purity. The sucking of ice and drinking of ice-water sometimes causes a derangement of the stomach.

Mr. E. A. Hammell, an American, has successfully transmitted recognisable portraits by telegraph from New York to St. Louis, over 1,500 miles. His method is a modification of the old French D'Alincourt system described in the text books.

Mr. A. Jennings, of Port Elizabeth, has been experimenting for three years with a wireless telegraph of his own invention, which is said to be modelled on different ideas than those of Marconi.

Observations with a deep-sea current meter on the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb by officers of H.M.S. "Stork," surveying vessel, show a permanent surface current of about 1 1-2 nautical miles an hour, setting into the Red Sea, and at 105 fathoms below the surface another of the same velocity setting out of it. The tidal stream set 12 hours each way at a speed of about 1½ nautical miles an hour. It goes down to the bottom with varying strength. The permanent currents are separated from each other about a depth of 75 fathoms.

Dr. Edward Thorndike finds by experiment that a chick four days old can jump down from a height eight times its own without hurt, and when thrown into a pond makes for the shore, while an adult hen floats about aimlessly. For four or five days a newly hatched chick does not fear strange objects or sounds, such as the sight of a man or the cry of a hawk. Instinct does not always produce the same effect. A loud sound may cause one chick to run, another to crouch, a third to call, and a fourth to do nothing whatever.

It has been suggested that the hook and ladder companies of the New York Fire Department should carry small reservoirs of pure oxygen for resuscitating those who are partly asphyxiated by smoke or escaping gas.

The electrical cabs of Paris are popular, and the Compagnie des Petites Voitures are building more. The "landaulet" type, carrying four passengers, is that adopted, and the fares are moderate. The accumulator used is the Fulmen cell.

The "Mweru Marsh," on the east side of Lake Mweru, in Northern Rhodesia, has been declared a game preserve, and hunters must get license to shoot. This will tend to save the elephants and other large animals from extinction. The Marsh was described in "The Geographical Journal" for June, 1895.

All American horse, Linus II, has a mane 11 feet long and a tail 16 feet long. The hair is as abundant and beautiful as it is long; indeed, the horse is a fine specimen altogether, and photographs cannot do justice to his remarkable beauty. Particulars can be obtained from Mr. J. T. Rutherford, Waddington, New York, U.S.A.

The Mr. J. P. Preece (not "W. H." as some of the papers gave it in the official list) who has received the order of C.M.G., is a brother of Sir William H. Preece, the eminent electrician. He is a well-known telegraph engineer himself, in the service of the landlines through Persia to India, and British Consul at Ispahan.

The will of Professor O. C. Marsh, the famous American palæontologist, who left his fortune of £20,000 to the Yale University and National Academy of Science, is being contested by his nephew.

According to Mr F. A. Bather, the box for holding pamphlets used in the Geological Department of the British Museum, has a solid block of wood with a half box hinged at each side. When closed one half slightly overlaps the other by a rebated edge so as to exclude the dust. It may be fastened by a catch. In light makes the sides are of pasteboard and hinged with linen. The outside is covered with stout binder's cloth, and the inside lined with white-glazed paper. In the heavier makes the sides are of thin wood, and on the outside the back and hinges are covered with roan. Attached to the inner side of the tail end of the back is a loop of tape or roan by which the box can be pulled out from the shelf. The outside size for ordinary use is—height, 11 1-2 inches; depth, 9 inches; thickness, 3 3-4 inches, thickness of material, 1-8 to 1-4 inch, according to its position

Mr. Kinraide, a friend and supporter of Keely, has abandoned his intention of working at Keely's manuscripts and machinery and given up the whole matter since the exposure of the fraud.

Professor Worthington and Mr. R. S. Cole have recently communicated to the Royal Society some of their most recent observations made by the aid of the camera. The cavity formed round the sphere as it drops into a liquid is shown by the photographs to be very deep, and the segmentation of this cavity into a lower bubble and an upper crater is very curious. As the crater closes, the influx converging at the axis results in the well-known upward spurt. In order to more satisfactorily study the movements of the liquid, the authors allowed their spheres to fall between two ascending columns of bubbles liberated by electrolysis.

THE KACHINS.

THEIR LEGENDARY ORIGIN.

THERE was a time when man was not, nor any living creature, when there was only Earth and Sky. There was then no paddy, no trees on the land, all was bare save here and there the grass. The Sun and Moon were not, but only the Earth our Mother, and the Sky our Father,—these have been always. In those days the Sky lay on the Earth, like now the thick white mists of winter lie in the deep valleys, for they were as husband and wife.

And when the time approached for the Earth to bring forth she wove a wondrous cloak of blue; and taking gold from her bosom and precious stones, she adorned the cloak therewith. This cloak she gave to the Sky as an offering and a keepsafe; and to serve also as a mantle. Thus it is that the Sky appears blue and how the first stars were made. How the Sun and Moon came I will relate hereafter. And when the Sky had cloaked himself with the mantle they bade farewell. And the Sky mounted up and left the Earth for ever; but so great is his sorrow that he mourns and weeps continually. Are not the rains that yearly fall his tears? To this day do our daughters weave cloths of blue and adorn them with stars of gold in remembrance thereof though there are now but few who can give the reason but I know and so I tell you

And in due season the Earth brought forth a son His name was N'Kawng Wa, and he was the first man. And the Earth conceived again and bore a daughter. Her name was Chipwi Ninglu, and she was the first woman. Some say the man's name was Chingpaw, but these be ignorant folk, and others that he was Shippawng Ayawng from whom sprang the Ningtings, the Nangs, the Kutaws, the Karengs and other small clans. And again it is said that both N'Kawng Wa and Chipwi Ninglu were born together at the same time, but this is not really known,—some incline one way and some the other. But this much is quite certain: the woman became the wife of the man. But when the winter came they lay together for warmth, for they knew not how to make fire. And when the time came the woman bore a son and his name was Wakyet Sinkawng. Then the woman died and then from grief died also the man, and Wakyet Sinkawng was alone on the Earth. The woman became the Sun (Jan) some say, and the man became the Moon (Shita); and as all know the Moon doth ever chase the Sun. Whether they meet sometimes is not known for certain; there be many stories about the Sun and Moon.

And as I said, Wakyet Wa was alone in the world. But to him was given the woman Madai Numprawngs, which means the White Daughter of Heaven. She was very beautiful, being a spirit in human form. It is not known how she came, beyond that she was the gift of our Father the Sky who, of his pity on Wakyet Wa's loneliness, gave her unto him. And these two be the root from which sprang Tha wa Kumshawng and the fathers of the five great tribes (Maripe, Lahtawngs, Lapais, Nkhums and Marans); they were the first Duwas (hereditary chieftains). And when Madai Numprawngs died she returned to the skies as a star and even to this day she has a special altar set apart for her worship, but only Duwas may sacrifice to her for she is the Little Mother of all Duwas.

It was in those days that Cheng N'Jung, the wise man lived with his wife Pangwa Ningsan. He was the first Tamsa (high priest), and taught us to worship our gods the nats. He taught us their names and how and when and where to pray to them, and what is meet and right to sacrifice or offer to them for some nats like one thing and some another. He was also our great lawgiver, and was the first to frame the laws of marriage, the laws of fathers, the laws of chiefs and their rights, the laws of kinmanship and their duties, the laws of debts, and the compensation thereof. There was nothing he did not know, for he surpassed all men in wisdom. He also taught us husbandry and the proper seasons in which to sow. His wife also, in a woman's way, was equally wise; she taught weaving and how to make mead (shiru), and it may be that the name Chingpaw, by which all men have known to distinguish them from other living beings, comes from cheng or ching which means knowledge or to understand; after Chengwa the Wise man, "paw" signifying to be brought forth or to be born. At first it was easy for men to know each other by their names, but as they began to greatly increase it was impossible to remember all their names. Kachin, by which name we are known to Burmans, Kadus Karennis, the Sangmas and others is from "ka" or "ga" the earth, from which we sprang, and cheng or. ching, knowledge.—Sau Nawng.in the *Rangoon Gazette*.

EPIDEMIC AMONG HORSES AT ZANZIBAR.

AN epidemic of a most serious nature recently burst out amongst the horses in town. The disease first made its appearance amongst the horses belonging to Indians stabled at Darajani and spread with incredible rapidity to the stables of His Highness the Sultan. Within a little over forty eight hours nine horses belonging to H. H. the Sultan succumbed to the malady. The authorities used every effort to cope with the disease—the animals were removed from the town, the stables disinfected and all precautions taken with the infected horses, with the result that for the last eight days no new cases have occurred in the stables of H.H. the Sultan, though the disease is still prevalent in the native town, evidently due to the insanitary condition of stables and the want of proper precautions.

The outbreak, which is due to some poison in the grass is exactly similar to the epidemic which occurred about 10 years ago during the time of Syed Khalifa and which carried away over a hundred horses belonging to the Sultanate. The Chief Veterinary Officer did his best to stamp out the disease and great credit is no doubt due to the Veterinary Department of the Zanzibar Government for the manner in which they accomplished the arduous task that lay before them.

The Imperial German Government at Dar-es-Salaam hearing of the outbreak, asked the permission of the Zanzibar Government to send out Surgeon Captain Zupitza, a pupil of Dr. Koch, and a Veterinary Surgeon Schmidt, who on arrival made several post-mortem examinations together with Dr. Andrade and investigated the cause of the epidemic. The result is, however, not yet known.—"Zanzibar Gazette."

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melt these flakes of dandruff in the scalp. It goes further than this: it prevents their formation.

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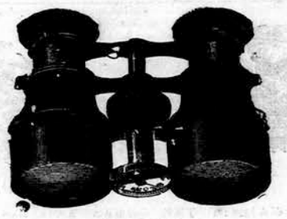

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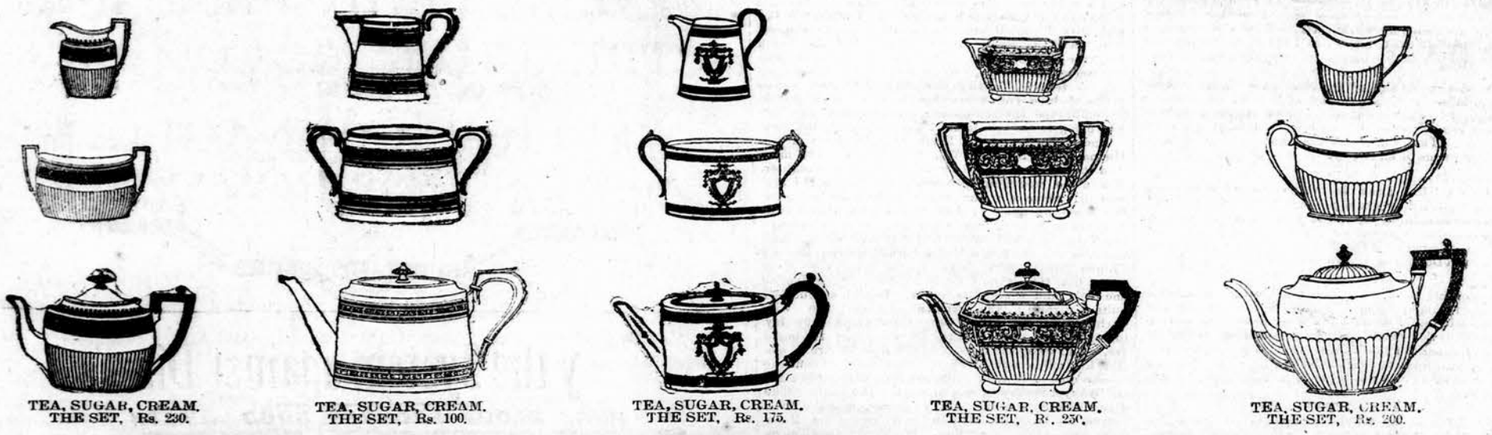
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